The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,309.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town'.....Rs. 52	0
including postage..... ,, 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... ,, 28	0
including postage..... ,, 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... ,, 16	0
including postage..... ,, 21	0
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Back Numbers ..... ,, 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
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Third Ditto ..... ,, 2	8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion 8	As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Asia, 1,579 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 17th August, at noon.

Leave Bombay	August. 17	Leave Madras	August. 30
,, Carwar	19	,, Coconada	September. 1
,, Narrakal	21	,, Vizagapatam	2
,, Tuticorin	23	,, Bimlipatam	3
,, Colombo	24	,, Gopalpore	3
,, Galle	25	,, False Point	4
,, Negapatam	27	Arrives Calcutta	5

The Asia will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, weather permitting.

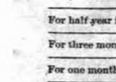
During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for the Neilcherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

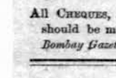
The steam-ship Euphrates, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M.

Up.	Aug.	Down.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	21	Leave Bussorah	10
,, Kurrachee	25	,, Fao	10
,, Guadur	26	,, Bushire	12
,, Muscat	29	,, Linga	14
,, Bunder Abbas	31	,, Bunder Abbas	16
	Sept.		
,, Linga	1	,, Muscat	18
,, Bushire	4	,, Guadur	20
,, Fao	5	,, Kurrachee	22
Arrive Bussorah	6	Arrive Bombay	25

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

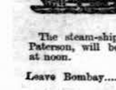
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butcher's Island and Dorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	1 2	1 8	0 0	1 12
Third Class	0 8*	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

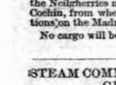
Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Tuesday, the 17th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. RANGOON, (1,776 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain C. J. Baker, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Monday, the 16th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 10th August, 1869.

FOR SALE, the STEAM TUGS "Jorawur," "Rustom," and "Wadalia," built of iron; the two former Paddle, and the latter Screw; gross tonnage 183, 97, and 100 tons respectively; horse power, 100, 45, and 20 respectively.

TENDERS for the purchase of each or all of the vessels should be made in writing, addressed to the Superintendent of Marine. The acceptance or otherwise of the offers for the above vessels being at the option of Government.

The above Tugs are now at Butcher's Island, and can be inspected by intending purchasers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 31st July, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship PANDORA, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship Pandora.

Bombay, 13th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship VICTORIA, Captain Gregory, from London, are requested to send off Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents for the owners of the Victoria.

Bombay, 30th July, 1869.

NOTICES.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,

No. 1, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY,

LANDING AND SHIPPING, LAW, COMMISSION, INDENT, SURVEY, PLANS, ACCOUNTS, CORRESPONDENCE, ENGAGEMENT OF HOUSES, EMPLOYMENTS, SCHEDULE OF INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, GENERAL BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, MERCHANDISE, &c., &c.

N. B.—Orders attended to promptly.

Sufficient security furnished.

Terms exceedingly moderate.

THE POONA HOTEL.

(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The *Hotel* is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the Junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

Jewanjee and Co., in thanking their numerous Patrons for their support, and soliciting a continuance of their favours, beg to state that they have REDUCED their CHARGES to FIVE RUPEES per DAY, till 15th September, 1869, for Travellers, Visitors, and Permanent Lodgers.

Under the present Management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete up-to-date regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is well adapted both for Families and Gentlemen, and at the Reduced Rates will be found a pleasant and economical residence even for Gentlemen residing permanently in Bombay. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated, being within five minutes' drive of the principal Station of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway, and at a short distance from the landing places of the Harbour.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

There are also several First Class Billiard Tables, and the Proprietors would commend their establishment to the notice both of Travellers and Residents.

Byculla Hotel, 3rd July, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE VIA TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company employ on this line their best steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The Railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend is complete throughout.

The Custom House and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexasious or troublesome.

British subjects proceeding from India to Europe, who are not provided with Foreign-office Passports, can obtain Passports at the Government Secretariates at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, or at the British Consulate at Alexandria. Visa to Austria and Germany are granted by Mr. Consul Gumpert.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of Passage Money, including a liberal table and stewards' fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, first class £13, second class £9; children under 10 years and half fare; under 2 years free. Reduced fares for Families, consisting of no less than three adult members travelling together; first class £10 16s. per head; second class £7 10s. per head. Railway Tickets, from Suez to Alexandria, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., first class £4 10s.; second class £2 5s.; children over 3 and under 10 years at half fare. Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers), Passengers from Bombay can book through to Trieste at the following rates:—

First Class ...£62, 10...	Inclusive of railway transit through Egypt, but exclusive of hotel expenses in Egypt, and of wines on board the steamers.	
Second Class ..£36, 5...		

For further particulars apply to A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medows Street.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to pass through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Praissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscon, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN ECONOMIST AND STATISTICAL REPORTER.

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THE STATISTICAL REPORTER.

I. The Opium Revenue. | II. The Indian Debt.

Subscription—including Postage—Rs. 24 a year.

Publishers	Wyman & Co.—Calcutta.
Agents	The "Madras Times"—Madras.
	Mr. George Street—London.
Agent in Bombay	Mr. Sequiera, "Times of India" Office.

All Communications to the Editor to be addressed to Mr. Knight, Bombay.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA, Limited (in Liquidation).—A FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Company, at the rate of Rupees (4) Four per share, will be PAID to Shareholders, at the Office of the Company, on and after the 20th instant. Shareholders will have to produce the Provisional Certificates when applying for Dividend.

MICHAEL R. de QUADROS, } Liquidators.
MOTICHUND MANEKCHUND, }

No. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th August, 1869.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of September, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following objects:—

1. To determine how the shares of the Reserved Issue, which have not been taken up by the Shareholders of the Old Bank of Bombay shall be dealt with.

2. To approve the election of Henry Forman, Esquire, and E. D. Sassoon, Esquire, as Directors of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th August, 1869.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co., No. 25, Apollo Street.—M. J. & Co. have JUST RECEIVED the following FRESH SUPPLY OF ARTICLES, for which they solicit a fair trial:—

Our direct Consignment of Bass Beer by H. Stone, in Qts. & Pints.
Do. of St. Julien Claret, Finko.
Do. Fresh Trichinopoly Cheroots.
Do. Best Flavouring and Scented Tea.
Exchse's Brandy No. 1. Chillingworth's Sherry, bottled by us.
Fresh Biscuit (People's, Mixed and Pearl); China Ginger Preserve; with many other Stores, too long to describe.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.

16th August, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

For the convenience of Passengers to POONA during the ensuing Holidays, a SPECIAL TRAIN will be run from Poona and Kirkee to Byculla and Bombay on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, leaving Poona at 5 A.M., and arriving in Bombay at 10-45 A.M. The Train will be run as under:—

	A. M.
Poona Departure	5 0
Kirkee ,,	5 12
Byculla arrival	10 34
Bombay ,,	10 45

Cheap Return Tickets will be issued from Bombay and Byculla by the Train leaving Bombay at 2-20 P.M. on THURSDAY, 19th, or by either of the ordinary Trains on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 20th and 21st, available for return by the Special from Poona or Kirkee at 5 A.M. on Monday, the 23rd.

Fares to Poona and Back.

First Class	Rs. 17
Second	,, 9

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 14th August, 1869. General Traffic Manager.

IN the COURT for the RELIEF of INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act XL and XIL Victoria, Chapter XXI., and of RAGHUBHOY RAMCHUNDER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition by APPAJEE PANDOORUNG, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the constituted Attorney of GOPALL KRISHNA MODAK, Hindoo Inhabitant of Nassick, in the District of Ahmednuggur, a Creditor, praying for adjudication in Insolvency under the said Act against the said Raghubhoy Ramchunder, verified by the affidavit of the said Appajee Pandoorung, was filed in this Honourable Court on the Fourteenth day of August, instant, and that the matters of the said Petition will be heard in the said Court on MONDAY, the Sixth day of September next.

R. B. BARTON, LL.D,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 14th day of August, 1869.

APPLICATION for the GRANT of PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of the late MEMON HAJEE TAR MAHOMED SAJUN, having been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by Mahomed Tar Mahomed, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 14th day of August, 1869.

C. TYABJEE.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S PRICED CATALOGUE OF FIRST-CLASS BOOTS at Moderate Prices for Cash,

Post free to India on application.

THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS,

Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sea, by post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of foot. "remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

London Houses	Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
Bordeaux House	Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras,	Colombo, Kurrachee, New York,	New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 32 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan,	Black capsule,	,, 25 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Leoville,	Blue capsule,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
Chateau Ellies,	Blue capsule,	,, 22 0	
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule,	,, 18 8	,, 10 8
St. Julien,	Green capsule,	,, 17 8	,, 10 0
Medoc,	Red capsule	,, 15 8	,, 9 0
Medoc,	White capsule,	,, 13 8	
Sauterne,	Red capsule,	,, 22 0	

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0 Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	,, 26 0
Macon, ditto	,, 21 0
Chablis, ditto	,, 22 0

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	,,	,, 36 0 Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	,,	,, 32 0 ,, 17 8
Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes	Silver Foil	,, 27 0 ,, 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 0 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	,, 32 ,, 17
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	,, 34
,, ,, Braunberger	,, 25
Hock, ,, Johannisberger	,, 42
,, ,, Forster Trammer	,, 26
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,, ,, Hochheimer	,, 23

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	,, 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	,, 22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate	,, 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	,, 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	,, 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	,, 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	,, 15 0
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice	,, 33 0

PORTS,

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs. 30 0	
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	,, 24 8	14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	,, 18 0	

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Hexagonal shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose:—

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule	,, 28
Cognac, Pale, White capsule	,, 26
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality Do.	,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality Do.	,, 21
,, 1st quality, Italic Do.	,, 21
,, Scotch... Do.	,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case) Do.	,, 21

LIQUEURS, OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara	,, 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	,,	20

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

TERMS.

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

Three months' credit allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns, as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Reinart Peret Fils' CHAMPAGNE—

Green Seal, Quarts, in 4 doz. cases, Rs. 42 per doz.
Pints ,, 9 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE.

Grand vin Royal, very dry,	1 doz.	quarts	Rs. 38
Do. do.	2 ,,	pints	,, 40
Monopole	1 ,,	quarts	,, 42
	2 ,,	pints	,, 44

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz.

Ditto ditto 6 ,, Pints at ,, 11-8 ,,

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs.

THOS. RANDALL & Co.,
3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

PAGE and SANDEMAN'S SHERRIES.—

The undersigned have for sale, at their godowns, Sherries shipped by the above well known firm—

Amontillado—blue seal, a pale dry delicate Wine, at Rs. 32 per doz.
Ditto brown seal, a pale dry soft Wine, at ,, 28 ,,

YOUNG & Co.,
5, Borah Bazaar Street. Sole Agents, Bombay.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts } Bottled by J. W. Bridges
Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen ... } and Son.
Bass', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 3-8
and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen ..

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-13 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz.

Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 30 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and CO.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

"MEDEA," "BRITISH ADMIRAL," "HINDOSTAN," "JEANIE DOUGLAS," AND "LORD STRATHNAIRN,"

By the arrival of the above vessels, now discharging in the harbour, we shall shortly be in possession of further supplies of WINES, &c. as under:—

CHAMPAGNE, Grand Vin D'Ay.
Gold neck, 1 and 4 Star.
Gold neck, No. 2.

N. B.—Our Overland parcel of Gold Neck Champagne, which arrived on 22nd ult., has been nearly all disposed of by registered orders, but the opportune arrival of the above will enable us to keep our friends supplied, and regular supplies being on the way Overland will, we hope, prevent further disappointment.

SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK.

MANZANILLA and SHERRY.
BUCELLAS.

BASS'S BEER.

Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Also,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,

GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.

Bottled by Sparks Moline.

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

BASS'S BEER IN KILDERKINS (18 Gals.)

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.

Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
,, 5 do. imperial pints.
,, 4 do. pints.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red	A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red	Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red	A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White	Pale, delicate ana nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White	Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White	Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4	White	Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0			Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

32 0	(Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	(Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine.	35 0
36 0	(Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MUCH inquiry for the 1st and 2nd issues of the New Bank of Bombay; many shares of the Colaba Land were sold for cash at 1640.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
-	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	par.
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	605
10,000	500	100	Do.	Ditto 2nd Rs. Issue.....	182½
3,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,020
30,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	356
4,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	210
13,5 3	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London.....	200
37,496	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India.	143
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank.....	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.....	1,640
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 20	Elph'st'ne Land.....	1,005
10,800	1,000	650	,,11-14	Do. New	650
8,000	150	all	Nil	Prere Land & Pier Co. Ld	210
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,230
5,000	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	290-5

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares ... 198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. 1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares ..... Par.

SHIPPING COMPANY.

1,000 | 5,000 | 3,500 | 1,300 | Bombay Ship Co. ..... | 1,290

CALCUTTA.—16TH AUGUST, 1869.

The business reported in Government Papers were, not of large amount, at the following rates:—4 per cents. at Rs 94-6 and 94-8 or 5-10 and 5-8 discount, and small sums up to 94-12 or 5-4 discount. Some purchases of 4 per cents. of 1856-57, in sums of Rs. 30,000 and under, were made at Rs. 109-2 to 109-4. A sale of 5½ per cents. took place at Rs. 113-8.

The sales and purchases in shares, reported to-day, were as follows:—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,575;
National Bank shares at Rs. 140.
East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs. 240 per £20.
Equitable Coal Co.'s shares, another small lot at Rs. 192½.
Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 290 and 292½ for cash, and time-bargains at Rs. 290, for deliveries in one week to 15 days.
R. Scott Thomson and Co.'s shares at Rs. 250.
Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares at Rs. 52.—*Englishman.*

CHINA.

HONGKONG, 21st July.

OPIUM.—Patna. New,	... ...	... $563
Old,	... ...	... 550
Benares, New,	... ...	... 560
Old,	... ...	...
Malwa,	... ...	... 620 a 625
Persian	... ...	... 550 nom.
COTTON.—Bombay,	... ...	... 17 a 21½
Calcutta,	... ...	... 15 a 19½
EXCHANGE.		
Bank, 6 months' sight,	... ...	... 4/6½
Credits, 6 ,,	... ...	... 4/7
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight....	... ...	Rs. 230½ a 231
On Bombay, 3 days' sight.	... ...	Rs. 230½ a 231
On Shanghai, 3 days' sight, Bank, Tls.	... ...	... 75½
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. 5/-	... ...	... 4½ nom.
Gold Leaf,	... ...	... 2.50 a 3.50
Mexicans,	... ...	...
Gold Leaf,	... ...	... 23
Gold Bar, 98 touch,	... ...	... 22.40 a 22.80
English Sovereigns,	... ...	... 4.47
Australian Sovereigns	... ...	... 4.47
Dubloons	... ...	... 16 a 12
Gas Company Shares,	... ...	... 40
H. & W. pon Dock, Old,	... ...	... 8 p. c. dist.
H. & S. Bank Shares, Old,	... ...	... 35 p. c. prem.
Do. Do. New...	... ...	... 16 ,,
Union Dock	... ...	... 35 p. c. dist.
EXCHANGE & BULLION.		

(Bank Rates.)

On London, 6 months' sight Bank Bills, 4/6½.
,, Private Bills, 4/7½ a 4/7¾.
,, with Documents, 4/7½.
On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 231.
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 231.
Spruce, of 100 bunch, 3½ per cent. prem.
Gold Leaf, 100 touch, $ 23.10 per tael.
Bar Silver, 5 per cent., prem.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 14.

Moore, Captain, 3rd Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.
Wyllie, Lieutenant, 106th Light Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 14.

Gibb, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Hyderabad.
Moore, Captain, 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, to Kurrachee.
Berthon, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Ahmednuggur.

POONA BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Brigadier General R. Pratt, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.

Poona, 12th August, 1869.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Captain Powys, 80th Regiment, for 10 days, from 16th instant, on station leave.

Captain French, 59th Regiment, for 10 days, from 16th instant, on station leave.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, August 11.)

Mr. F. H. McLaughlin to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Mymensing.

The following Assistant Commissioners are transferred:

Captain E. Y. Walcott, from Hazareebaugh to Lohardugga.

Lieutenant C. H. Garbett from Lohardugga to Maunbhoom.

Lieutenant W. Hopkinson from Maunbhoom to Hazareebaugh.

Lieutenant W. J. Williamson to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the Third Grade.

The services of Major E. P. Lloyd, late Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department.

Dr. C. J. Jackson, on furlough, to be Civil Surgeon of Jessore.

Dr. R. G. Mathew to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Midnapore.

Dr. E. C. Bensley to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Rajshahye.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette N.W. Provinces*, August 11.)

Assistant Surgeon Robert Read, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Futtehgurh, is placed in charge of the General and District Jails at that station, during the absence on deputation of Dr. Grant, or until further orders.

Surgeon James Henry Loch, M.D., is placed in charge of the Jail at Cawnpore.

Three months' privilege leave of absence, under the Old Civil Service Absentee Rules, is granted to the Hon'ble William Roberts, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 1st proximo, or subsequent date.

Mr. Ross Knyvett, District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, is appointed to officiate as a District Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 26th April last, in the room of the late Captain Frederick Arthur Currie Knyvett.

Mr. W. A. Short, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant District Superintendent, 1st Grade, with effect from the 7th May last, vice Mr. F. P. Camilieri, resigned.

The following promotions are made in the Police Force, North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 4th May last, in the room of Captain the Hon'ble William Murray Fraser, appointed to officiate as Deputy Inspector-General of Police:—

Major G. A. Harrison, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, to officiate as a District Superintendent of the 1st Grade.

Mr. C. W. Thomas, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, to officiate as a District Superintendent of the 2nd Grade.

Captain James William O'Dowda, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, to officiate as a District Superintendent of the 3rd Grade.

Six months' special leave, on urgent private affairs is granted to Mr. Charles Warren Mellor, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bijnor, together with 30 days' subsidiary leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, with effect from 25th instant, or subsequent date.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Surgeon William Walker, M.D., M.A., Superintendent Government Press, Curator of Government Books, and Chemical Examiner, from the 7th proximo, or subsequent date.

Assistant Surgeon George Grant, M.B., Superintendent, Central Prison, at Futtehgurh, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Government Press, Curator of Government Books, and Chemical Examiner, during Dr. Walker's absence, or until further orders.

Mr. William Wolfran Gardner Cornwall is appointed to officiate as a Joint Magistrate of the 1st Grade, with effect from the date on which Mr. William Young, B.A., assumed charge of the office of Magistrate and Collector of Boolundshuhur.

Mr. W. M. Fidy is appointed to officiate as a Joint Magistrate of the 1st Grade, with effect from the date on which Mr. William Charles Turner assumed charge of the office of Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—14TH AUGUST.

London ..	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Cutch	£1 15s. 0d.	to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d.	to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d.	to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d.	to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d.	to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d.	to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland ..	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d.	to £4 0s. 0d.
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10	per bale.
China ...	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal.
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0	to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Aug	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	John O'Gaunt	Donnan	Liverpool, May 14.
	Coda Bux	Row	Calcutta, June 12.
	Travancore (s)	Eastley	Hongkong, July 22.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Baldovan	Watt	Calcutta.
	Mahratta (s)	Scott	Kurrachee.

The ship City of Canton, Tannock, to London via Cochin, obtained her port clearance on Saturday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 9	Madras (s)	McKerdy	Moolmein, Aug. 2
	Ethiopia (s)	McCallum	Bombay, July 20.
	Meinam	Gauvain	Galle, Aug. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 10	Tinto	——	——
	Latteworth	——	——

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 7 Liburnia ..... —— ... Cardiff.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GURIALEE—August 12th, in Saporsett's Chuckla, Sakerwhoo, the wife of Framjee Eduljee Gurialee, of the Estate of Karsondass Madhowdass, of a son.

TAYLOR—August 11th, at Deesa, the wife of Brigadier General J. M. Taylor, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WALTERS—August 13th, at Byculla, Aylmer Edgar, son of R. E. Walters, Esq., Head Master, Byculla Schools, aged 13 months and 9 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

MACQUOID—August 2nd, at Lingsoogoor, Deccan, the wife of Major R. K. Macquoid, Commanding 5th Regiment H.C., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

MARRIAGE.

LOCH—MENZIES—August 7th, at St. John in the Wilderness Church, Nynee Tal, James Loch, Esq., Royal Horse Artillery, eldest son of the late Thomas Coutts Loch, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward Menzies, Esq., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British Forces, Lucknow Circle.

DEATH.

BURTON—August 7th, at Seegree, of cholera, after a short illness of 7½ hours, Edward William Frederick Stanley, only child of F. C. Burton, 38th Regiment, and Isabella, his wife, aged 2 years, 11 months and 1 day.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA,

RESPECTFULLY announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate.

TESTIMONIALS.

FROM NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, Esq.

I have much pleasure in testifying that Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with Spectacles which I have found to suit me much better than any I have hitherto been able to obtain.

Bombay, 31st July, 1869. N. M. WADIA.

FROM SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.

A. MENIST, Esq., Optist,

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent for introducing Glasses upon an improved principle for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not procure a single pair of Spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worse. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of Spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I, therefore, without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land,—Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

Will be Published To-morrow Morning.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.

Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the fortnight.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1858.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1860 and 1858 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 8
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

Will be Published early To-morrow Morning.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

REPORT OF THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

FOR SALE, at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, and also by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, a re-print of the REPORT of the BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION. Price Rs. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, August, 1869.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1869.

WE are afraid the last meeting of the Bench of Justices will not raise that marvellous institution in the estimation of the Bombay public. The want of order and businesslike management of discussion was more conspicuous than ever. The Chairman did all he could, but of course he was bound to no small extent by bad precedents, and in dissenting from his ruling on two points we are only expressing opinions already familiar to our readers. We do not understand how Mr. Aitken's first speech in explanation was strictly in order, unless the point be decided in accordance with the loose and good-natured rules which have hitherto governed the procedure of the Bench; and we very much regret that the bad precedent, set by Mr. Bayley, who allowed a Justice to read a printed essay, was again followed. In our opinion Mr. Narayen Wassoodew took the correct common sense view. But, we suppose, the Chairman, who has plenty of common sense, felt bound by precedent. And in truth the wide character of the business before the meeting may be fairly alleged as an excuse for any ruling. The Bench met to consider the Municipal Commissioner's report for 1868. Could any form of words open a broader gate to endless and heterogeneous talk? It would not perhaps be difficult to prove that Mr. Aitken's first statement was in order when considered in relation to this extensive subject of debate. Any Justice might have rambled off to the Vehar Water Works or the claims on the Government; one might have read an essay on the house-tax, another on the wheel-tax, or upon any other subject. The Justices must see that any method of proceeding which permits such random discussion wastes precious time and can produce no good result. A less disordered method would be to debate the report, if it must be debated, chapter by chapter, in regular sequence; but the proper way would be to regard the report, as what it is, information, and to debate only special motions based on the report of which due notice had been given. The former is the French method, the latter is the English method. Either would prevent the abrupt introduction of topics out of place, and mere written harangues like that with which Mr. Norowjee wasted the time and trifled with the temper of the Bench. We respectfully suggest to Justices that, since committees are in fashion, they should appoint a standing orders committee, and give the Chairman that help to which he is so justly entitled. Few things, supposing the orders were simple and wisely drawn, would conduce more to regularity and economy of time. If the Bench is not prepared to adopt that course, we suggest, as an alternative, that the able Chairman should exercise his authority, and by showing more hard heartedness than any Chairman has yet done, gradually provide a set of precedents for the good conduct of business.

Respecting the uproar initiated by Mr. Norrojee's archæological essay, there is only one opinion; while as regards Mr. Aitken's share in it, Captain Hancock succinctly uttered a verdict on that. Mr. Aitken had to apologize twice during the sitting, but we regret to say that his disingenuous letter to the journals materially diminishes the value of the virtuous impulse which prompted the apologies. Mr. Aitken has let himself down—not easily; and although we printed his "explanation" we cannot allow it to be understood that we could apply any words except those of censure to spirit and manner in which it is written. We have never spared Mr. Crawford, nor failed, when fair occasion demanded, to expose his tactics; but, fair play is fair play, and in denouncing the sort of attack to which Mr. Aitken had recourse we are only expressing public opinion and our own. Mr. Crawford acted with great want of judgment when he borrowed money in his official character from a subordinate, but Mr. Aitken might have censured that act of indiscretion in direct but measured language, and have refrained from making himself a funnel for bazaar scandal.

The only section of the proceedings having any practical bearing was that initiated by the Chairman in his able speech on the so-called accounts. We need not weary our readers by again repeating the substance of his sound observations. Having always contended for a clear statement of the Municipal finances, a statement that would show not only receipts and disbursements in an intelligible shape, but the assets and liabilities of the Bench, we heartily rejoice at the prospect which the labours of Mr. Chapman's Committee present to our view. Up to this moment, and at this moment, such a statement has been and still is wanting. Nobody knows how the Municipality actually stands or stood at any given period. A private firm which conducted business on these principles would soon be in the "Government Gazette." But when we have got a perfect system of accounts we shall have attained to a part of the means only, not to the end. Captain Hancock, with his usual directness, went straight to the vital point.

"I hope," he said, "we shall not trust too much to a change of forms. If we are to get things to go on satisfactorily we must insist on punctual payments, or having an efficient check on the Municipal Commissioner and his subordinates, and insist that they spend only what is sanctioned and nothing more, and on seeing that nothing is expended in excess of sanction, and in having the accounts punctually rendered up to date. I believe the introduction of the changes Mr. Chapman recommends may be a means to that end, but the root of this evil from which we suffer *lies much deeper than mere forms.*"

Here is the gist of the whole matter. Government must do its part as well as the Bench. Government is bound to provide a proper agent, one who can keep up that "efficient check," so long absent, and so much desired. Nor should Government stop there. The labours of the committees, and notably of Mr. Chapman's committee, will have been half wasted, unless Government does its duty, does also what it wants to do, that is amend the constitution of the Bench in addition to making fit appointments. We are still of opinion that Bombay would be better ruled directly by a Government department, but we are not bigots, and would readily welcome any improvements. If Government would act on its own practical convictions we might have the desired reform by 1870. A little moral courage, a little vigour, is all that is required to make a fresh and more promising experiment in the art of Government upon poor, neglected Bombay. In the meantime we can only hope that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald will not lose an opportunity which would enable him to carve his name in local history as the founder of reasonable government in the second city of the Empire.

IN the *United Service Gazette*, (a respectable but somewhat obscure paper,) of July 10, we have found the following article on the Abyssinian enquiry. It is remarkable for two reasons—it displays ignorance of the subject with which it attempts to deal, it is mainly untrue from beginning to end:—

"The Committee granted by Her Majesty's Ministers, on the motion of Mr. Candlish, has, we perceive, commenced its labours, Mr. Candlish himself being in the chair. We trust that the honourable member will not be so overwhelmed with the distinction thus thrust upon him, as to permit the scrutiny which he has called for ending abortively. The first witness examined was Sir Stafford Northcote, and, as we have often anticipated in these pages, the right honourable baronet had no difficulty in clearing himself. One serious fault only has he been charged with, and that was giving *carte blanche* to the Bombay Government. It was in Bombay the harm was done, and it is thither the Committee must turn its eyes, if its members wish their investigations to end in anything but a "mockery, a delusion, and a snare." It was in Bombay that the ruinous land and sea transport engagements were entered into, and it was there also that in consequence of the never-ending squabbles respecting land transport between the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor; delays took place which added hundreds of pounds to the cost of the expedition. If the reports of returned officers are to be believed, the fault of those squabbles must rest on civilian shoulders. Sir Robert Napier thought he could do very well with a few bullock waggons which he could get on the spot, but that did not satisfy the magnificent ideas of an Eastern military expedition which filled the head of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. He must have elephants, camels, mules, and fleets, and we know the result. The elephants were an encumbrance and ate their own heads off, the camels were unfit for the hard, hilly country, the mules died off like rotten sheep within a few yards of the spot at which they had been landed, and the cost of the ships amounted to nearly half of the whole "little bill." Thus the Committee will see that all the mischief was done in Bombay. Mr. Candlish is himself a competent examiner on freights, demurrage, measurement of ships' tonnage, &c., and any or all of his fellow committee men can deal with the land and sea transport waste and uselessness. If the scrutiny is to be of any use, we fear that a proper Commission will have to be sent to Bombay. The proceeding will cost some money, but it will be well laid out; and a few hundred pounds spent now may save us millions the next time we have to send out a grand expedition to snatch a few foreign missionaries from the hands of a barbarian king. There is an opinion attributed to Sir S. Northcote, in the report of his evidence, to which we must demur. He thinks the number of men and transports sent to Abyssinia were not too many; whilst there is not an officer in the British Army who does not laugh at the amount of the force employed as compared with the necessity. It was just as if Colonel Henderson had sent the whole of the A division of police to rout an old apple-woman from the corner of a street. Such an expedition would end like that of Sir Robert Napier, in a blaze of triumph, but then,—look at the cost."

Poor Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, at one moment he is blamed for having been the cause of the insufficiency of the transport arrangements, at another he is taken to task for their having been excessive. His Excellency, in the above quoted article, is attacked for being the cause of the elephants, the camels, and the mules having been sent to Abyssinia, whilst at the same time an assertion is made that Sir Robert Napier was all along prepared to take his chance with, and trust to the carts of the country as the means of transport for his force! Now, we have all along understood that however the Governor and Commander-in-Chief may have differed as to the original organization of the transport, yet as regarded the description of animals, and the number to be employed, Sir S. Fitzgerald merely directed that such as were in the opinion of Sir Robert Napier necessary, should at once be collected. The question, too, occurs to us, that if the elephants, the camels, the mules and the *fleets* were to be dispensed with, how in the name of fortune was the force to be landed in Abyssinia, and how was the march on Magdala to be made? To say that the elephants were an incumbrance and ate their heads off, is to say what is not true, as the animals in question were of incalculable use in carrying artillery, and materials to the front, and our contemporary's remark about the mules and camels is worthy of about as much credence as his statement about the elephants.

As regards the suggestion that a Commission should be sent to Bombay, we cordially endorse it—if the Committee will pay the piper. On questions of local policy we have frequently had occasion to differ with Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, but we have never made any secret of our opinions that the Government of Bombay, and in particular Sir S. Fitzgerald have never had justice done them for their exertions in preparing for the expedition, and we take the liberty to remark, that if a Commission were to come to Bombay, they would probably find that the supervision here as regarded the expenditure incurred by the Abyssinian preparations was quite as stringent, if not a great deal more so than that exercised at the same time in London, Egypt, or Calcutta. It is in fact notorious, that at the latter place, in spite of remonstrances from Bombay, the rates paid for shipping taken up for the purposes of the expedition, were ridiculous if not outrageous, judging them by the Bombay standard of rates.

The *United Service Gazette*, though a paper suffering from small circulation, has always borne a respectable name, but if it lend itself to statements such as the above, as reckless as they are untrue, it will undoubtedly lose in character, what it may possibly gain in notoriety of a certain kind. We have probably devoted more attention to this article than it deserves, but we have done so because, though the paper from which it is taken is an uninfluential one, it serves to show what mistaken notions exist at Home on the subject of this enquiry, and because it is an apt illustration of what, we are afraid to say, is a thorough British characteristic. In moments of triumph the Great Britons sing pœans of joy over any success, however great or small, but when the bill comes in, they grumble at the cost, and wrongfully abuse any one on whom public opinion, without waiting for enquiry, may pitch as the offender, even when he has done good service to the State.

Finally, we repeat, what we have more than once advanced, that had the late Conservative Government not had the prospect of a general election before their eyes, the truth about the "little bill" for Abyssinia would not have been blinked in the way it was, and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's old colleagues would be free from the charge of their unchivalrous treatment of the Governor of Bombay. Much of the success of the expedition was undoubtedly owing to the preparations made by the Bombay Government, and we cannot help remarking that it is in keeping with the political career of Mr. Disraeli, that the Cabinet of which he was the head should in the hour of success have totally ignored the exertions of our local Government, and by the petty line of conduct they adopted of concealing the facts, have left the Bombay Government to bear the brunt of the blame attaching to the expenditure. We have not the least doubt that what Sir Seymour Fitzgerald most desires is that the Committee of the House of Commons should go thoroughly into the facts of the case, and deliver a verdict according to the evidence.

PERPETUAL reference, in Home and Indian journals, is made to Theodore's son as "Prince" Alamayo. It is most desirable, for many reasons, that the practice should cease. The youth will have to earn his living like any other subject of the Queen, and it would be more kind to him were he treated as what he is, and not puffed up with mischievous notions of his own importance.

THE "Pioneer" publishes the following paragraph:—

"The *Times of India* has a long paper, entitled the *Turkish Bath*, by Tom Cringle. We are glad to renew acquaintance with an amusing old friend: we mean the article, not Tom Cringle."

Unfortunately for him our contemporary has been very shamefully "hoaxed." "Tom Cringle" did not write the "long paper." Those who are curious in such matters will find it nearly word for word in Dr. Andrew Wynter's book entitled "Social Bees, seventh edition." The alterations intended to disguise the theft merely vulgarize the original. They are few, however, and the wholesale stealing is one of the clumsiest as well as one of the most barefaced examples of the kind we have ever seen. We are sure our local contemporary will be grateful to us for these observations; and we sincerely regret that his just confidence in an old contributor—the old contributor really sent the paper—has been so shamelessly betrayed. We shall assume, however, that some person other than "Tom Cringle" has imposed on our contemporary.

IF Dr. W. H. Russell, the "Times'" Special Correspondent, is not sent to Rome to report the proceedings of the Œcumenical Council, it is probable that he will once more visit India to describe the Durbar of January and the Duke of Edinburgh's reception.—*Friend of India.*

MR. SHAW is reported to have reached Leh on his return from Yarkand on the 23rd July.

THE Bishop of Calcutta is said to have completed his visitations to Assam, and to be now about to proceed to Sylhet, Cachar, and Shillong.

MADRAS is to be reduced to the level of the other provinces in India, and is only to have one Sanitary Commissioner without a secretary.—*Madras Times.*

IT is stated that cholera has again appeared in the south of Mhairwarrah, brought probably by immigrants from Malwah, where it has been raging for some time past.

WE "Delhi Gazette" learn by telegram that the deaths at Umritsur on the 9th instant by cholera numbered one hundred and ten, and on the 10th one hundred and four, including one European artilleryman.

THE "Delhi Gazette" understands that the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub will leave Murree for Cashmere early in September. His Honor will proceed via Sreenuggur to Jummoo, and reach Sealkote probably early in November.

THE "Echo" states that Messrs. Strahan and Co., the publishers of "Good Words," have placed £5,000 to the credit of Dr. Guthrie, that he may go to the Holy Land, and there write a commentary on the Bible, to be published in penny numbers.

MR. AITCHISON is expected at Simla early in September, and Mr. Seton-Karr will leave India about the same time as Mr. Maine, or early in October. Mr. Fitz-James Stephen will not leave London till November. It is now probable that Mr. Maine will be able to pass the Vagrancy Bill before his departure.—*Friend of India.*

THE European and other foreign residents at Mandalay have thanked the King for his postal arrangements, which enable them to receive their letters earlier than by the mail arrangements of the British Government. This does not look as if the King deserved all the abuse lately heaped upon him.—*Indian Daily News.*

WE ("Englishman") learn from Jeddah of the termination of the Mecca pilgrimage. One hundred and ten thousand pilgrims are estimated to have assembled at Mount Arafat, or about twenty-five thousand more than in 1868. The public health is reported to have been perfectly good both amongst the pilgrims and in the neighbourhood of Mecca.

WE believe there is some doubt about the grand Durbar coming off at Agra at all. The famine prevails all over the country in and around the Agra district, and it would not be politic or safe to congregate so large a number of people, as must necessarily be gathered together, in a famine stricken country. There may be a change for the better before the end of the year,—we hope there will, so that the original intentions of the Government may be carried out.—*Indian Volunteer Gazette.*

IT has been long known to his friends that Sir Barnes Peacock desired to resign the office of Chief Justice of Bengal before next hot weather, after a long career, marked by hard intellectual work, which has few parallels even in India. It was understood that the Advocate General would not be unwilling to succeed him as Chief Justice, but it is now announced in Bombay that Chief Justice Couch is to be transferred to Bengal. The salary of the office is Rs. 6,000 a month in Bengal, or Rs. 1,000 more than in Bombay.—*Friend of India.*

A KURRACHEE contemporary says—"In consequence of some irregularity which Colonel Phayre, the Political Superintendent at Jacobabad discovered in the conduct of the members of his office establishment, the head clerk and two other subordinates have been suspended. Mr. J. A. Mendoza, who filled the post of head clerk in the Locomotive Department of the Sind Railway, has been nominated head clerk in the Political Superintendent's office. Mr. Mendoza is an intelligent person, and we have no doubt that he will suit Colonel Phayre admirably."

SOME anxiety is felt regarding the delay of the Government of India in issuing final orders on the educational cess in Bengal. The delay is due to the fact that since the departure of Sir R. Temple, the members of Government have been overworked. As Mr. Ellis has charge of the Home Department the papers are before him, and he is new to the whole discussion of the last ten years. He is, however, so familiar with the successful working of the cess in Bombay, and has such just views of the wrong done to the country by the comparative exemption of the Bengal zemindars from taxation, that there can be no doubt as to the conclusion to which he will come.—*Friend of India.*

WE ("Englishman") hear that Mr. G. Latham, the Arab Howadji, or traveller, has joined the D. P. W. in Calcutta. Like Waghorn, Burton, and others, Mr. Latham started from Bombay alone and unaided, and at his own expense and risk to find a new and nearer route to England via the Persian Gulf and the valley of the Euphrates. His object was to cross Mesopotamia and Syria to Iskanderoon on the Mediterranean. At Basra he was taken prisoner by the Turkish authorities, but was afterwards permitted to proceed to Bagdad on a Turkish steamer conveying Turkish troops and Bashi Bazouks. At Bagdad an explanation as to the object of the journey had to be given to Namik Pasha. We understand Mr. Latham is still pushing his project at home.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND'S TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN.

THE first of the suits by the old Bank of Bombay against the other Banks in town whose managers attended the meeting on the 27th April 1866 when the loan of 25 lakhs was granted to Premchund Roychund, came on for hearing in the High Court before Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent on Saturday. The Bank of Bombay claim in this action Rs. 1,96,620, from the Oriental Bank. Messrs Pigot, Scoble and Green (instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Advocate General, and Messrs. Marriot and McCulloch (instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop) for the defence. The issues were raised and Mr. Pigot occupied the day with his opening statement of the case—of which our report is deferred. The evidence will be commenced this morning.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 9TH AUG., AFT.

The Cotton market to-day was firm.
Fair Dhollera 10½d.

LONDON, 10TH AUG., AFT.

The Cotton market continues firm.
Fair Dhollera 10½d.
The Manchester Market is steady.
7 lb. Shirtings 9s. 9d.
8½ ,, 11s. 7½d.
40s Mule Twist 1s. 5d.

AFGHANISTAN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

21*st July.*—The Ameer this morning went to the river bank with Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan and inspected those of his troops who had been drilled after the English fashion. While holding the inspection Sirdar Mahomed Zikrya Khan handed to the Ameer a letter addressed to him from Sirdar Mahomed Omer Khan at Candahar, containing the following news:—"It has been already reported that while at Teheran Sirdars Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman Khan were absolutely refused an interview by the Shah Nasirooddeen. Since that refusal on the part of His Majesty, Mahomed Azim Khan has resided at Mushed. It is now expected that the heir-apparent to the crown of Persia will shortly pay a visit to Mushed to do homage at the shrine of the Saint Emam Raza. The Governor of Mushed has promised Azim Khan that as soon as the Prince arrives he will introduce the Sirdar to him personally, and so give him an opportunity of stating to him whatever he has to say." The Ameer after the perusal of the letter said that he had already sent letters to the Governor of Ferah directing him to send men to Seistan to intrigue with the Governor of that place for the capture of both Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman Khan wherever they might be, and that Rs. 50,000 had been promised to any one who effects the capture of either of the Sirdars.

BOKHARA NEWS.

22*nd July.*—Merchants from Balkh rejoicingly communicate the following intelligence—which has reached them from Bokhara—to their friends at Cabul:—"The request by the Russians that the Shah should send one of his sons with three other *Matamids* as hostages to the camp of the Russian General has been duly complied with by the majority. Now it is the pleasure of the Russian Emperor that the Shah of Bokhara should be called to St. Petersburg and shown the same hon

which rather resembles a diving-bell. It is then screwed up to its place, the hempen-packing is adjusted, and the screws tightened all round. The tap of the downward pipe is now opened and the liquor descends from the cistern with an additional pressure. It must perforce penetrate the blocks, the smooth under-surfaces of which closely cover the only outlets in the bottom plate. Five or six minutes suffice for the first cold treatment. In point of fact the transformation is accomplished. The plate is lowered and with drawn, and another that has meanwhile been prepared is introduced. The whilom tender masse of soft sand held in shape by compression and the adhesive nature of the silicate are now hard stone and ring to the hammer, but to make the saturation complete it is found necessary to boil them in the solution. This is done by means of a steam jet in a sunken cistern filled with the dirty brown elixir.

Most potent is this elixir—it has combined with the silicate of soda in a sort of mutual decomposition and has indissolubly bound together all the particles of sand or lime of which the block is composed by a silicate of lime.

In this conjunction of the sodium with the chloride, chloride of sodium—common salt—has been found—it stands here and there on the blocks in very pretty crystals and in a large manufactory it would be of some commercial value. Its presence is not desirable in the stone, and it is got rid of by washing—a very simple matter accomplished by Luxumon Rama and Co., who liberally douche the finished stone with water. Of the beauty and hardness of the finished work, the sharp perfection of the arrises and mouldings there can be no question, and the public will have plentiful opportunities in the new Secretariat and other buildings of judging the new stone on its merits.

At present it is not possible to give accurate data as to the very important question of cost, but as the cost of the labour of a chokra who will in a day make as many elaborately moulded feet of cornice as a Kattiawar mason will hew out in a week—is so small there can be little doubt of a success on this issue.

Mr. Pye-Smith may well be congratulated upon the success which has attended his work hitherto, for in this country of hindrances and discouragement, what he has done represents the overcoming of an amount of friction that can hardly be exaggerated.

THE NUGGUR RACES.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 12TH AUGUST, 1869.

STEWARDS.—A. St. J. Richardson, Esq.; Lt Col. E. Howard Vyse; Lt. Col. Gray; Capt Van Straubenzee; Capt. Shewell.

The weather on the second day presented a more favourable appearance than on Tuesday, and showed signs of a break; and although heavy clouds were hanging all round, luckily no rain fell near the course.

The sport this day commenced with the first heat of the Hacks, Benedict being the favourite at long odds. The result, however, proved different, as a *dark horse* in the cavalry, called Master Bobby, who had been kept pretty well out of sight during the training season, beat the old Australian and won both heats easy.

HACKS.—Rs. 50 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. Half mile heats. 10 stone 7 lbs. G.R. The winner to be put up to auction at Rs. 400. Any surplus bid over this price to go to the fund.

Mr. Williams' .....b a g Pilgrim .....10 7 Owner.
Mr. Napier's .. ...b a g Master Bobby.....10 7 Owner.
Capt. Charles .....bn aust gel Benedict 11 4 Capt. Allfrey
Capt. Straubenzee ..g a h Taffy .. ..10 7 Mr. Jones.

The half mile course had been altered, from last year's, to a straight run, which unfortunately commenced at the foot of a hill, so that the heads of the riders were the only objects that could be seen at the starting post from the grand stand, and the time could only be taken at random by watching when the starter's flag dropped.

1st Heat.—On appearing half way up the hill Master Bobby and Benedict showed in front, followed by Pilgrim and Taffy. As they neared the post Master Bobby drew slightly ahead, and notwithstanding all the efforts of Benedict's jock won easily by a head.

2nd Heat.—Pilgrim was scratched for this heat, so that only three came to the post, and a race almost similar to the first heat ensued, Master Bobby winning with great ease. Old Benedict seemed out of sorts and did not run at all kindly, but tried to bolt off the course when he reached the distance post.

Time—1st heat, 70. 2nd heat, 57½

Very good considering the state of the course and the weight, to say nothing of half the distance being up a steep incline.

Master Bobby was put up to auction and sold to Mr. Framjee for Rs. 580 (a very cheap investment.)

The second race was the Nuggur Cup, Rs. 300 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 150 each. One mile and three quarters. Weights for age, one stone in excess of Byculla Standard. Maidens of the season allowed 5 lbs. The usual penalty on English and Colonial horses. To close and name on the 1st August.

	st. lb.
H. H. Aga Khan's-b a h Shaheen.....	9 12 Syed.
Mr. Williams' .....b a g Lottery 10	0 Feroze.
The Northerner's...g a g Blue Gown...10	0 Tookaram.
Mr. Jones' ....b a h Antalo	9 12 Cassim.
Capt. Charles's ..g a h Nadir Shah..	9 5 Capt. Stack.

This race caused great excitement from the well known performances of many of the horses entered, and although Antalo was made the first favourite in the lotteries all the others found supporters. On galloping before the stand previous to going down to the starting post Antalo went so strong and looked so fit that public opinion put him in the first place. Shaheen and Nadir Shah, however, both looked difficult antagonists to beat.

After one or two false starts, owing to the fretfulness of Nadir Shah, the flag was dropped to a very bad start, Nadir Shah having apparently the best of it in this respect.

They passed the stand at racing speed, Shaheen leading inside, closely followed by Blue Gown, and the rest all pretty well together. On reaching the mile post Nadir Shah drew up to the third place and raced with Blue Gown and Shaheen all along the straight. At the half mile from home Blue Gown fell back and Antalo's tail was seen to give one whisk, thereby intimating to the anxious spectators that his rider had made a slight call upon him. The gallant bay responded to this call to some purpose, as he at once drew up to Nadir Shah, passed him, and came on to Shaheen's quarter. On coming round the corner, a splendid race ensued between Shaheen and Antalo. The former had the inside and his jock then foolishly brought him up the heaviest part, but the result would probably have been the same as Antalo was landed an easy winner by a length.

Antalo was beautifully ridden throughout, and with great judgment, by his sporting owner, who was loudly cheered as he passed the winning post:—

	m. s.
Time—2 mile	1·32
1 „	2·6
1½ „	3·42

This time was not particularly good, but the course on the opposite side to the stand was still very heavy and in many places deep in mud.

The third race was the second heat of the Hacks which has been already described.

The fourth race on the card was the Welter. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50. For all horses. One mile and a half. G. R. Weight 11 stone. The usual penalty on English or Colonial horses.

	st. lb.
Capt. Dent's... .....bn aust b Pioneer.....12	0 Mr. Jones.
H.H. Aga Khan's...b a nst gel Speculation. 12	2 Rajub.

This was thought to be an easy victory, for Pioneer was freely backed at 3 to 1. A few, however, who knew Speculation's performances last year, thought that he had a fair chance, and at all events would give the Derby winner some trouble to beat him. The result, however, showed that public opinion was correct, as Pioneer led the whole way round, and won as he liked in a canter.

	m. s.
Time—1st half mile	1 4
2nd do.	1 4½
3rd do.	1 11½
Total.....	3 20

Speculation went very well for the first three quarters of a mile, but after that seemed beaten—the weight was too much for him.

The last race of the day was a match (Rs. 200. R.C. P.P.) between Arabspirit and Little John, the latter's owner thinking from his performance in the Derby that he might give the little pony two stone. Arabspirit, however, had it all his own way all round, and won with perfect ease hard held.

Mr. Williams'.....b. s. g. Little John...9st. 3lb...Feroze.
H. H. Aga Khan's ... g. a. p. Arabspirit...7st. 3lb...Syed.

Time—From start to mile post	0 55
1 mile	1 16½
½ mile.....	2 28
Round course	3 15

COLONEL EYRE'S PETITION.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, in Friday's General Orders, directed the publication of the following correspondence:—

Kurrachee, 2nd July 1869.

From Brigadier General Forbes., C. B., Commanding Sind Division,

To the Adjutant General of the Army, Poona.

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a paragraph in the *Times of India* newspaper of the 26th ultimo, containing a petition presented to the Duke of Argyll by Major Eyre, formerly of the 3rd Regiment Bombay Cavalry, to which corps I also belonged.

2. The prisoner's imputations are so false, that I shall be obliged by your submitting to his Lordship the Commander-in-Chief, the correspondence relative to Major Eyre's retirement from the service in 1857, in order that Lord Napier may be pleased to take such steps as he may consider necessary to refute the statements made by Major Eyre.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. FORBES, Brigadier General,
Commanding Sind Division.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 27th Nov. 1860.

From the Adjutant General of the Army.

To Lieut.-Colonel T. Eyre, Retired List, Bombay Army,

SIR,—Your letter of the 6th October 1860, with its accompaniments, has been duly laid before the Commander-in-Chief.

In reply I am desired to inform you that His Excellency can see no grounds whatever for the charges you have preferred against Lieut.-Colonel Forbes, C. B., of the 3rd Light Cavalry, and therefore declines to entertain them.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) T. STOCK, Major,
Acting Adjutant General of the Army.

AUSTRALIA.

[THROUGH MR. REUTER'S BOMBAY AGENT.]

MELBOURNE, 18TH JULY.

THE Assembly is still engaged on the Land Bill, which has passed its second reading and is now in committee. No material amendments have been carried.

Hugo Levinger, who was tried for the murder of three Polynesians at the South Sea Islands, has been convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to seven years hard labour. A petition is now in course of signature, to obtain a commutation of the sentence. Captain Hovell and one of the crew of the vessel upon which the offence was committed have had their sentence commuted in Sydney from death to imprisonment for life, but an agitation for a mitigation of the punishment is now going on.

Extensive discoveries of diamonds have been made at Mudgee (N. S. Wales) and a Company has been formed to work the mines. A number of these diamonds have gone home by the Malta. Pearls have been discovered in Western Australia.

The system of flogging for garotting was introduced here on Thursday, when a garotter, named Harriss, received 25 lashes.

Ritson, the murderer of the Rev. Mr. Hill, has been sentenced to death.

The Revenue returns for the quarter show an increase of more than £118,000.

The news from New Zealand remains unchanged. A new Ministry had been formed. Tekoote and three hundred rebels were stationed at Moerangi.

Business is inactive.

Discount and Exchange are unaltered.

In New South Wales the captain and supercargo of the slave schooner Daphne have been tried and discharged.

The Parliament in the same Colony has been summoned for early in September. Rich gold reefs have been discovered at Trunbey and Wellington (N.S.Wales).

The ship Explorer came into collision with the French barque Bretagne off the Brazils. The latter foundered, and the captain and five of the crew perished. The survivors were landed at the Brazils.

THE SUPPLY OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES TO NDIA.

THE Indian horse-market is constantly being replenished with Victorian and other Australian stock. The Andromeda recently sailed for Madras with sixty splendid horses, comprising about forty thoroughbred Touchstones, selected from Mr. Lyall's stud; several of the Snowdon and Prince William stock, bred by Mr. Mitchell, of Table Top, and some few thoroughbreds from Mr. M'Leod's, of Gipps Land. Many of these horses will, it is expected, be brought out at the Christmas and January meetings in the Madras Presidency.—*Melbourne Argus*, July 17.

THE MAHARAJAH OF JEYPORE.

THE Maharajah of Jeypore has accepted the appointment of member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council. His accession will be of great advantage, for not only is he a Chief of ancient lineage and large territorial influence, but he is also a most enlightened and liberal ruler of his own states, and at the same time firmly attached to British interests. Lord Mayo is to be congratulated on his choice, and the Maharajah to be complimented on his readiness to quit for a time the pleasures of independent sovereignty for the labour and restraint of imperial legislation.—*Pioneer.*

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S DEPARTURE FROM NEW ZEALAND.

HIS Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, after paying a prolonged visit to New Zealand, finally left the Australian colonies for the Fijis on June 1. Judging from his having extended his visit beyond the limits originally fixed for it, it would appear that he must have been both amused and interested by what he saw. The Thames goldfield seems to have attracted his attention, for it is understood that both he and Lord Charles Beresford have bought twenty-five shares each in the celebrated Long Drive claim, for £83 a share. It is only recently that this claim has turned out so wonderfully rich. The original owner of it was compelled, ruined and disappointed, to virtually abandon it, and then a company was formed to work it. Twelve hundred shares of £5 each were issued, and many of them were sold at half that amount by persons who feared to risk their money in the undertaking. Now the shares are quoted at fabulous prices. Six brace of pheasants were taken by the Duke of Edinburgh from Auckland for distribution at Tahiti, and the other islands of the Pacific to be visited by the Galatea.—*Melbourne Argus*, July 17.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN OFFICER.

(Indian Daily News.)

WE hear of a sad piece of scandal from Ferozepore, which, for the credit all concerned, we hope is not correct, though it is one that it is difficult to keep secret. It is said that a certain gallant officer and gentleman has been placed under arrest on what may turn out to be a charge as serious as it is disgusting. The accused is said to have had unhallowed desires, and the gratification of them has resulted in the death of a native child, 11 years of age, the victim of his lust. What adds to the foulness of the crime is that the officer is a married man, and his wife is at present in a favourite summer retreat in the north. The facts on which the statement is based are said to have been elicited at an inquest on the body of the unfortunate child. The facts will probably be elicited at the Criminal Sessions. It is much to be regretted that cases of this kind should occur amongst our own countrymen. They are not unknown in the history of native rule, but we should prefer that there should be no extension of the limits.

INDIAN FINANCES.

THE Government of India have now, we believe, received the accounts which show the "actuals" of the revenue and expenditure in the year ending March last as compared with the "regular estimate." That estimate showed a deficit of £970,471, due chiefly to the payment for barracks out of revenue. We shall not be surprised if this is much more than doubled; and if the current year, which was expected to show a nominal surplus, is not also added to the long roll of deficit years, in spite of the one per cent. income tax. There is a heavy diminution of the land revenue owing to the liberal policy in treating the scarcity, since the blunders in Orissa. To this no one can object. The opium revenue will be some £450,000 short, due to an inexcusable over-estimate of the Malwa drug. The Bengal crop of this season has, however, turned out much better than was expected, giving 47,000 chests instead of 40,000, but much of this will be counterbalanced by the fall in price from Rs. 1,330 a chest as estimated to Rs. 1,250, the price realised on Monday (9th). If next year we are not to have a two per cent. income-tax, expenditure must be kept down. We regret to say that the educational grants will suffer as much as others. The Bengal Government has been cut so much as one lakh of rupees. If the Duke of Argyll and his Council would only reduce the Home expenditure, especially on troops, Persia and China, as Lord Lawrence has advised! Lord Mayo should invite the Council to revise its clerkly and store establishments, and reduce its large cash balance.—*Friend of India.*

FURLOUGH RULES FOR JUDGES.

THE Home Government have sanctioned the Rules for leave of absence to Judges of the High Court, Barrister Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjaub, Recorders in Burmah, First Judges of the Presidency Towns' Small Cause Courts, and the Secretary to Government of India in the Legislative Department. The Rules provide for one year's furlough for every four year's service, subject to a maximum of 2½ years in all, absentee allowances of half salary subject to a maximum rate of £1,000 a year, and a small reduction of the period of service to compensate for the deduction heretofore made for absence on sick certificate, but now, as in the case of the Civil Service, no more to be allowed. The Government of India proposed a maximum absentee allowance of £1,200 a year. Disallowing this, the Secretary of State has reopened the question as to the propriety of so large a maximum allowance to the Civil Service generally, and in fact has practically withdrawn it, reducing the maximum for the service generally to £1,000. The Government of India has accepted this, but not retrospectively. *Probably* the military will follow suit, but this is to be considered in the Military Department.—*Friend of India.*

RAILWAY WORKS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE terminus of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway still remains at Bheer on the Jubbulpore line. From that place to the junction with the East India Railway, work is advancing very vigorously, but as the most backward portions are at the southern end it is not likely that a further length will be opened until the whole is completed, which may be by the commencement of the rains of 1870.

Much difficulty is experienced in obtaining sleepers As all those of "jungle wood" have rotted in the ground, teak or sal sleepers alone can be looked upon as durable, and to supply these the resources of the country have been heavily indented on. All aid will be given by the Forest Department, which will, it is hoped, be equal to the emergency. The unopened portion of the line includes some fine viaducts, amongst them the "Towa viaduct" is conspicuous, and the Shere and Nerbudda crossings are great works. The Taptee bridge has been secured and the piers strengthened, but it is to be feared that this viaduct will have to give way to a new structure. The reconstruction of the Nagpore extension is proceeding satisfactorily, and most of the bridges which appeared shaken have been solidly rebuilt.—*From Mr. Morris's Administration Report for 1868-9.*

THE GOVERNOR'S BALL AT POONA.

(Poona Observer.)

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor's Ball came off on Thursday evening last, and was, as we anticipated, a very brilliant success. The party, as we before mentioned, was held in the finished portion of the new Government House, and as the state drawing-rooms is still in the hands of the workmen, the dining and music-rooms were set apart for dancing. The guests alighted at the state entrance, and passing through the vestibule of such, and the music-room, were conducted on arrival to a dais at the end of the dining-room, at the foot of which they were received by His Excellency the Governor and by Mrs. Filgate. In spite of the very propitious weather, the absentees were few, if any, and so, shortly after the hour named, the rooms presented a most animated appearance, all the elite of Poona and Kirkee being present. Dancing commenced at about 10 o'clock, and was kept up with great spirit until after two o'clock in the morning. A most recherché supper, laid for about three hundred persons, was served in His Excellency's magnificent new durbar tent, which was beautifully decorated and lit up for the occasion, and was connected with the ball-room by a temporary passage.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

(Overland China Mail, July 22.)

WE learn upon the best authority that Prince Kung has declared to the British Minister that he will not receive His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh upon his expected visit to Peking. Mr. Burlingame will be pleased when he hears of Prince Kung's decision. An interesting subject of speculation is afforded by this item of news. There is no doubt of its authenticity, and it is withal so extremely probable that we can readily accept it as true. The refusal of "Prince Kung" to receive His Royal Highness seems at first sight unimportant, until it be recollected how great is the objection entertained by the Chinese to permitting a "barbarian" to see the Emperor. Any official interview with Prince Kung on the part of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh could only have for its object the arrangement of an interview with the young Emperor himself. To effectually prevent any such appeal, Prince Kung gives a notice which he hopes will have the effect of keeping His Royal Highness out of Peking altogether and so preventing the discussion of this much-dreaded question.

We hope that the intelligent party who now govern the politics of Great Britain towards Chinese will take note of the attitude assumed by the Chinese Government in this matter. Any Chinese official of "respectable" position may, if need be, see the Emperor. Dirty coolies unconnected with the palace are at liberty to walk, drive, or lounge past the palace gates in Peking (which a minister may *not* do). Pin, the teacher, and his tag rag and bobtail of youthful coolies converted into English and French scholars, were, in London and other cities, admitted to audiences with Crowned heads. Burlingame's "Associated Envoys," not one of whom occupied the social position accorded to an European Colonel in the Army, have been not merely received by Crowned heads, but have been feasted and caressed while literally *lying* abroad for the benefit of their paymasters; crying peace and progress on Chinese behalf in the States and Europe when obstruction and outrage to foreigners were rampant in China itself. And yet the Government (?) whose so-called representatives have been received in a manner befitting the positions of envoys rather than those of inferior officials, or suddenly-promoted coolies, has the insolence to refuse not only the privileges invariably yielded to Ministers and Ambassadors, but the courtesy extended throughout the world to a royal visitor!

Let us constrast the conduct of the Japanese upon the same matter. Not only will the Mikado receive his royal visitor in person with the attentions due to his rank, but he has at great expense actually sent down to Hiogo for by for two carriages and six horses (which have just left in charge of the proprietor of a well known horse-breaking and carriage establishment) in order to be able to accord him a more comfortable mode of progress than that in vogue amongst the Japanese. Yet the wretched little boy of sixteen with the harem of fifty old wives and concubines, who is supposed to occupy the throne once filled by such as Kien-lung and Kang-hi, is, forsooth, too sacred to be viewed by the barbarian envoy of the son of the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India! We trust that this latest development of China's idea of "entering into the comity of nations," will open the eyes of those at home, whose incomprehensible gullibility has brought about the present state of affairs in this country. She scouts the idea of coming as a learner. Rather as a superior will she at times unbend to glean a little information from the European world. And this is the practical outcome of the blatant trash so freely spouted at the dinners of California and the theatres of New York. China invites us! Every lofty hill and every lowly valley longs for a shining Cross to be planted thereon! China is the Barnum of nations and flourishes on humbug. Whether we shall continue to aid her in that commendable course remains to be seen. But possibly the latest slap in the face may cause a little reflection as to the wisdom we have hitherto exhibited.

BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs will sit as Commissioner in the Insolvency Court to-day.

THE SHIP SUMMER CLOUD, Capt. A. Watson, of 698 tons, obtained her port clearance at Kurrachee on the 9th inst., and was to proceed the following morning. Cargo, cotton for Hongkong.

POONA HIGH SCHOOL.—We are glad to hear that at the last entrance examination of the Poona High School nearly 150 boys obtained admission. The number of boys in the school is now, we believe, nearly 450. —*Bombay Educational Record.*

PASSENGERS FOR KURRACHEE.—The following passengers sailed on Saturday by the s. s. Mahratta, Captain Scott, for Kurrachee:—Captain Gibb and servant, Captain Moore and servant, Gunner Chandler, Gunner Robertson, and Mr. MacDonald and servant.

MR. T. B. KIRKHAM, Principal of the Elphinstone High School, has "passed with credit" an examination in Gujarati according to the standard prescribed for the examination of European gentlemen employed in the Educational Department.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

DEATH BY DROWNING.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled at the Parell Tank Road, on Friday last, touching the death of a Hindoo labourer named Rutnya, who was found drowned in a tank at Parell on Friday morning. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

THE EMPEROR'S FETE DAY.—In compliance with an invitation addressed by the French Consul to the French inhabitants of Bombay, there was a large attendance yesterday morning at the Catholic chapel in Meadow Street, to assist at the celebration of a *Te Deum*, on the occasion of the fête of his Imperial Majesty.

CHINA MAIL.—The P. and O. Co's s. s. Travancore, Captain Eastley, arrived from Hongkong on Saturday last with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, infant, and servant, Mr. W. H. Clarke, Mr. J. Morley, Mr. Reave, Mr. J. M. Stuart, Mr. T. Trevor, Mr. Login, Mrs. Dougall, and Mr. Loobeda and servant.

SPECIAL TRAINS FOR THE COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.—We notice that for the convenience of passengers to Poona during the Cocoanut Holidays, the G. I. P. Railway will run a special train from Poona and Kirkee to Bombay on Monday next. Cheap return tickets will be issued from Bombay and Byculla available from Thursday, Friday, or Saturday till Monday.

APPOINTMENT OF A LIQUIDATOR.—On Saturday Sir Charles Sargent granted an application by Mr. Acland for the appointment of Mr. John Greenwood as official liquidator of the Bombay House and Land Investment Company (Limited) in place of Mr. James Greenwood, who is about to proceed to Europe. His Lordship also approved the accounts of the retiring liquidator.

A GOODS TRAIN ON FIRE.—A Kurrachee paper says—"On Friday last (Aug. 6) the goods train from Kotree accidentally caught fire about six miles this said of Jumpeer, by which 76 bales of cotton were destroyed. We are assured that were it not for the exertions of Mr. Kerr, the engine-driver, and Mr. Brooks, the guard, the whole of the merchandize in the train would have been consumed by the fire."

THE STABBING CASE.—On Friday night last the police arrested on the Esplanade the calasee, named Cummoo, who stabbed Shureefa and Fatma, women, on Wednesday night in Camateepoora street. The man had concealed himself on board a vessel in the harbour, and while he was on shore on the night in question, the police got some information as to his whereabouts from another calasee and he was arrested.

THE ELPHINSTONE INSTITUTION.—The English system of education in our Government schools is now being practically carried on on the principle, that to him who has much, more shall be given. The Elphinstone Institution, one branch of which is the present Elphinstone High School, is already pretty nearly inaccessible to the intelligent poor of the Presidency. But we are surprised as well as sorry to learn that measures are in contemplation to raise the fees to what we may call the prohibitory point. We shall have probably more to say on this subject at an early date.—*Native Opinion.*

TWO NOTORIOUS OFFENDERS.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday last, before the Chief Magistrate, Sha Jetha Vussonjee was charged with stealing several articles belonging to Tyab Ali Ahmedjee and Mooljee Mungul; and Abdool Ali Hyder Ali with receiving and obtaining stolen property knowing it to have been stolen. For the first offence the prisoners were sentenced to receive thirty stripes each in the House of Correction, and for the second, six months' rigorous imprisonment. The second prisoner was also charged with stealing sundry articles belonging to Husson Ali and Panachund Govind. The prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 for each offence, or, in default, to suffer six months' hard labour. There were about twenty other similar complaints against the second prisoner.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—On Friday last, Mr. T. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at Apollo Bunder concerning the death of William Welsh, joiner on board the ship Magnolia. Deceased was on shore from the 6th until the 9th inst., when he returned on board The next day he went to duty and continued to work until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, when the boatswain of the ship saw him sitting down. He went over to him and asked whether he could not heave on the wind. lass brake. He replied incoherently and was considered to be ill and was therefore sent off the forecastle In a short time he became very ill, and consequently a medical gentleman was sent for, but the man died soon after his arrival. On Thursday morning on the forecastle the sun was very hot and the atmosphere oppressive. Several of the crew complained of the heat of the weather. The jury found that the deceased had died from heat apoplexy.

CUTCH FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the registered shareholders of the Cutch Financial Association was held on Saturday afternoon, at the office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, solicitors, Bazaar Gate Street—Mr. G. S. Clay was in the chair. The accounts and report of the liquidators up to 31st July last were read and adopted. The question of compensation and rewards to the clerks of the establishment and others who have rendered services to the liquidators, was considered, and it was unanimously resolved that Messrs. Ramshunker Jeenabhoy and Damodhur Dhondjee be paid Rs. 800 and Rs. 200 respectively for the loss of their appointments, and Rs. 600 be paid to Messrs. Anundrao Venayek and Angieur, clerks to Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, for the valuable services they rendered to the liquidators in winding up the affairs of the association. Mr. A. C. Moore was unanimously appointed an auditor. After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting dispersed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PENNY WISE AND POUND FOOLISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Government, it is proverbial, have an awful itch for curtailing expenses unnecessarily incurred. Still I cannot for the life of me make out why the *Bombay Government Gazette* should now and then publish for the edification of whom, I cannot say, a list of telegraph offices in India as in working order in 1860. Now it is well known that since 1860 to the present time, 1869, a score of offices have been closed and as many new ones opened. The list of 1860 as published is of no earthly use to Government or its officials either for reference or anything. I hope this will meet the eye of those whose business it is to send for publication the st referred, and that we may have the pleasure to see fter this a proper list of offices in existence published.

TWO DOTS AND A BAR.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

THURSDAY, 12TH AUGUST.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WARDEN and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LLOYD.)

THE QUEEN VS. GUYEE, GIRL.

ATTEMPT BY A YOUNG HINDOO WOMAN TO MURDER HER HUSBAND.

AT a court of criminal sessions held at Ahmednuggur before Mr. Arthur St. John Richardson, Session Judge, Guyee, aged sixteen years, wife of Namia Withoo, committed for trial by Khan Bahadoor Framjee Nusserwanjee, full-power magistrate in the district of Ahmednugger, was charged with an attempt to commit murder, in that she made an attempt to kill her husband, Namia Withoo, by having tied a piece of cloth around his eyes and inflicted a wound with a razor upon his throat. The accused pleaded guilty.

Namia Withoo deposed:—I am eighteen years of age and an agriculturist. The accused is my wife. About seven months ago, on a Friday, she cut my throat with a razor. I do not know why. First she tied my eyes with a piece of cloth, and she is stronger than I am. She was not in a rage, and we had not been quarrelling. I did not know she had a razor near her. I went to Nassick in the railway train and was cured. No one was near, and it occurred in a ravine. She must have brought the razor with her.

The accused made the following statement before the magistrate:—

Magistrate—Did you, with intent to commit murder, bind the eyes and cut the throat of your husband Namia with a razor? Prisoner—I did. Where did you procure the razor?—It was in a store where grain is kept in my house. What did you do with the razor after having cut his throat?—I threw it in a prickly-pear bush when I had cut his throat, and Shaik Ismail extracted it. Where did you get the piece of cloth?—Namia brought it with him. Whose are the clothes and the "puddum"?—They are mine and I had them on when I cut his throat.

FINDING OF THE SESSION JUDGE.—The court, on the plea recorded as made by the accused and on the evidence taken, finds that Guyee, wife of Namia, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that she did attempt to commit murder, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 307 of the Indian Penal Code, and the court directs that she be transported for the term of her natural life, agreeably to the provisions of section 307 of Act 45 of 1860.

The High Court, on a review of the case, reduced the sentence to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE QUEEN VS. PEEDAR, GIRL.

THE prisoner in this case, who is a little girl, was charged with theft and sentenced by the second-class subordinate magistrate of Carwar to fifteen days imprisonment. The magistrate of Canara, Mr. F. Sheppard, submitted the case in July last for the orders of the High Court, with the following remarks:—"The prisoner in this case is a mere child, and the proceedings do not show that the subordinate magistrate took any means of convincing himself whether she was capable of judging of the nature and consequences of her conduct. No evidence was recorded or enquiry made on this point. I have myself examined the little child, and am of opinion that she should have been considered as *dili ineaqnæ* until evidence to the contrary was produced by the prosecution. I would also desire respectfully to observe that, regarding the value of the property which the accused was convicted of having stolen, the unsupported assertion of the complainant was received. The value of that which the child is proved to have taken is merely nominal (six pies.) There is, besides, nothing to disprove her statement that she picked up the leaves from the earth where they had been scattered by cattle. No dishonest intent is apparent, and yet this poor child, scarcely beyond infancy, has suffered fifteen days' imprisonment on the above charge in the district criminal jail! I have some hesitation in troubling their Lordships with the present reference, inasmuch as it may be held that several of the points, briefly alluded to above, are such as should properly be left to the appreciation of the trying authority, but the punishment in this case was so manifestly out of all proportion to the offence, if offence there was, that I venture to forward the proceedings in the hope that their Lordships will see fit to remove the stigma which must otherwise attach to this poor child all her life."

The Judges of the High Court, taking the circumstances of the case into consideration, were of opinion that the child, who was under the age of twelve years, had not sufficient maturity of understanding to judge of the nature of the offence as shown in the letter of the district magistrate; and the conviction and sentence were therefore annulled.

PORT CANNING COMPANY.

MESSRS. DALLAS AND COMPANY, s[illegible] of shareholders in the Port Canning and Reclamation and Dock Company, [illegible]ly to meeting of the Bombay shareholders [illegible] to consider a scheme to be proposed [illegible]se of relieving the shareholders from any [illegible] and the company from its present liabilities, [illegible] provide a capital for the working of the company, [illegible] large number of shareholders assembled for that purpose in the offices of the company on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy having been called to the chair,

Dr. Dallas said—I was instructed by some of the Bombay shareholders of the Port Canning Company to assist them in bringing the shareholders together to consider a scheme which was to be brought forward for putting a stop to further liability in the shares, and also to provide the company with sufficient capital to work it out profitably, and in consequence of that we inserted an advertisement in the papers. (Dr. Dallas here read the advertisement calling the meeting.) So that you see the object of the meeting is to hear the opinion of the shareholders upon a scheme of that kind, and you will say whether you approve of it or do not approve of it. Now, there have been several schemes brought to the notice of the public with regard to remodelling this Port Canning Company. And those of you who read the English newspapers would see that the *Times of India* of to-day contains a letter addressed to the *Indian Daily News* which was to the effect that there should be 18,000 new shares at Rs. 350 each. I will read you a letter which I sent to the Chairman in Calcutta of the company setting out the scheme which is proposed by the present shareholders. That letter was sent to the Chairman that he might submit our scheme to the consideration of the company, but the chief object was to get exact information as to two points which of course are very important in making any alteration in the present company—viz., the amount of the present debts and of the debts which might accrue in consequence of the present liabilities.

Dr. Dallas then read the following letter:—

Bombay, 6th August, 1869.

WILLIAM SWINHOE, Esq.,
Chairman of the Port Canning L. I. R. and Dock Co. (Limited.)

SIR,—We are instructed by Moteeram Bhugoobhoy and other Bombay shareholders of the above company to submit, for your consideration, that in their opinion it is possible to provide funds sufficient to discharge the present debts of the company and to relieve the shareholders from the Rs. 550 remaining due on each share.

They think that these objects, if attained, particularly the latter, would raise the present market value of the shares to about Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 each.

The scheme roughly stated is as follows:—

The capital of the company to be reduced to 24 lakhs, represented by 8,000 shares of Rs. 300 each—these to be issued in the proportion of one for each of the present 5,230 shares, the residue of 2,270, upon which Rs. 300 is to be paid, to be issued to the 5,230 in the proportion of one to two, which would leave a balance of 155 shares to be sold by the directors for the benefit of the company. This arrangement would realise for the company a sum of about Rs. 8,31,000 to discharge the existing debts of the company, estimated at about 4 lakhs, leaving a working capital of about 4 lakhs.

The most important part remains, that is, how can the shareholders be compelled to accept the 2,615 shares paying for each Rs. 300? They cannot be compelled, but our clients are confident that most of the 2,615 shares will be taken up and paid for here, and they think that there might not be a difficulty in getting the Calcutta shareholders to take up the residue.

It is proposed to hold a meeting among the Bombay shareholders on Saturday, the 14th instant, to consider this proposal. They are most anxious to have exact information as to the amount of the present debts of the company and of the present liabilities in respect of which debts may subsequently accrue. Please send by telegram a reply to the two questions. We undertake to pay the agent of the company for the cost of it.

The above is a rough outline of the scheme, which is of course subject to modification. If it be approved of by the shareholders here they will send some duly authorized person to Calcutta to endeavour to have it sanctioned in a binding way. The articles give a power to decrease the capital, but it may perhaps be necessary to wind up the company for the purpose of carrying out the arrangement.

Our clients wish that the payment of the call due on 1st September be postponed until they have had an opportunity of ascertaining the views of the shareholders on the proposed scheme,—We have, &c.

DALLAS & Co.

Now you are aware that the present capital of the company is supposed to be represented by 6,000 shares of Rs. 2,000 each. Of this Rs. 2,000, Rs. 1,300 have been paid up, and by the last report of the directors they proposed to give each share credit out of the profits of the past year of Rs. 150 towards the calls which are due. That would leave a balance of Rs. 550 which each shareholder would be liable to be called upon to pay. Now it appears that out of the 6,000 shares there were taken up or are existing now only 5,230, and the scheme may be stated roughly as I am about to tell you. It was proposed to reduce the capital of the company to 24 lakhs, represented by 8,000 shares of Rs. 300 each, and these 8,000 shares were to be given in this way, one to each of the present 5,230 shares, and that would have a balance of 2,770 shares, and it was proposed that these 2,770 shares should be issued in proportion of one for every two of the 5,230 shares. That would leave a balance of 155 shares, which should be either sold for the benefit of the company as the directors might chose or allotted to other shareholders. And thus, as you are aware, Rs. 300 upon these 2,770 shares would realise a capital for the company of Rs. 8,31,000. That sum would be sufficient to discharge the existing debts of the company, which are supposed to be about 4 lakhs, and would leave a balance of about 4 lakhs as a working capital to carry on the company. Of course that is merely the capital which would be realized by this scheme; there are besides assets of the company—for instance the amount of the debt due by the Asiatic Bank, the debt due by the Calcutta Municipality to the company, advances made to cultivators, and other assets of that kind which are fully detailed in the directors' report, and which I am told amount to about 4 lakhs altogether—so that, adding to these 4 lakhs the balance of 4 lakhs which would come to the company by the issue of the 2,770 shares, you would have a working capital of about 8 lakhs altogether. Now of course whether such a scheme would succeed or not depends on whether the shareholders will take up the 2,770 shares and pay the Rs. 300 on them, but I do not think there can be any doubt at all about that, because I think from the facts I have been instructed to state to you that the shares will be worth twice that amount—or Rs. 600. In this letter which I sent to the chairman of the company I asked that he might send me a telegram containing a reply to my two questions—namely, as to the exact amount of the present debts of the company and also the liabilities in respect of which debts might hereafter accrue—but they have not been good enough to answer those queries

he had had the pleasure of seeing, and which dealt with the whole matter in the most lucid way imaginable. His object in making these remarks had been to lay down distinctly this proposition, that whether the form of accounts in use be perfect or imperfect they were not the form of the executive, but of the Bench itself. He would now notice the two points on which the Chairman asked an explanation. First about the debtor balance of Rs. 1,04,000 in statement. Mr. Chapman had informed them that if they liquidated, in accordance with the custom of the age, it would turn out that they would have a debtor balance of Rs. 1,04,000; and Mr. Chapman wanted to know how, if that was the case, it had been necessary to borrow 15 lakhs of rupees. If Mr. Chapman would take the trouble to look into it he would find that this Rs. 1,04,000 came out after taking the value of all the stores and plant, and if they did sell all their stores and plant, rolling stock, engines, and so on, there was no doubt whatever that they should come very nearly, as far as an estimate would go, to the figures quoted by Mr. Chapman; but then it was hardly to be supposed that they should convert the whole of those things into cash, and hence the necessity of raising a sum of money in cash to pay off their liabilities. As regards the item of Rs. 98,000 for liquor licences received in 1868 on account of 1869, he took it that if they received any sum for another year they were bound to show it somewhere. The sum of Rs. 98,000 was on account of liquor licences for 1869; now liquor licences terminated on 31st December in each year, and it followed that in order that the liquor seller might have his licence and be able to sell on 1st January on the year following, he should pay for his licence before 31st December, and he should like to know if there was any possible way in which they could have brought that sum of Rs. 98,000 thus received into the accounts other than in the way they did. Then as to the cashier not having certified to the amount of cash in hand, that was a point which had never yet been spoken of, though the accounts had been audited for four years and accepted and adopted by the Bench. Of course there would be no difficulty in getting that certificate. Then the question had been asked with reference to various items why more information had not been given. Well, merely in comparison with the Calcutta form of accounts which had been suggested to them as a perfect system, he would say that the Calcutta accounts gave meagre information—they did not contain one-tenth of the information which the accounts at present presented to the Bombay Bench contained. They certainly gave a cash account—(hear, hear,)—but if the Bench had ever directed a cash account to be prepared it would have been done. It was not a thing to be prepared in a day or two, but would take some time. He would repeat that compared with the Calcutta accounts the Bombay accounts gave he should think twenty times as much information as the Calcutta executive vouchsafed to give to the Bench. As far as he had been able to ascertain from the Calcutta report they gave no detail of their liabilities, but if the Bombay Bench wished the details of their liabilities down to the last rupee nothing could be simpler. In the accounts they had them as a lump sum, and if they wanted details they could have them. It was, he repeated, a little to be regretted that they should have entered into this discussion now, for he was of opinion that they had forstalled a discussion which should have taken place when the valuable report of the committee of which Mr. Chapman was chairman was presented. Mr. Chapman had said that they were asked to pass these accounts; but they were not asked to do anything of the kind. At the very meeting of which this was an adjournment, these accounts had been referred to auditors, and till the auditors had presented their report it would be premature to adopt the accounts. As far as he understood, the meeting was simply for the discussion of the report. And as in last year the auditors' report would come up for discussion, and after that would follow the discussion in detail of the accounts.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee—With regard to Mr. Crawford's statement that Major Thacker's accounts were his own forms and those now before the Bench are those sanctioned by the Bench ——

Mr. Crawford—I did not say that. I said that Major Thacker's forms were based on the budget forms and the system of accounts sanctioned by the Bench for him.

Mr. Sorabjee—Then the present ones are different?

Mr. Crawford—No: they follow as closely as they can with the new budget forms which the Bench has ordered.

Mr. Sorabjee—If Major Thacker's forms are different from the present, then Captain Hancock's argument on the resolution in praise of them fails, for that was in reference to Major Thacker's forms. I would just put one more question—whether the Bench ever sanctioned reports to be framed in this way, that when you spend money in 1869 for 1868 you are not to get particulars. Can the Bench have sanctioned such a thing?

Mr. Crawford—You can have the particulars if you want them. I have them.

Mr. Sorabjee asked if Mr. Crawford could mean that when the Bench spent money in a subsequent year for a former year no particulars should be given. He thought it was impossible that the Bench could have sanctioned such a form of accounts. Mr. Sorabjee then denied that more information was given in the accounts now than formerly, and in support of that referred to the item of upwards of 3 lakhs for the scavenging department without any details, whereas in an old form he found all the particulars given.

Mr. Crawford—Is that the account for the year 1865?

Mr. Sorabjee—Yes.

Mr. Crawford—Well, there was no budget that year, and no budget forms, and it is different from the present.

Mr. Sorabjee—Then I say, does the Bench's sanction of form prevent you from giving us information? It is quite possible to give as much information as possible in the forms sanctioned by the Bench, so that I think it is quite wrong to make the Bench responsible for the present forms.

Captain Hancock—I think, Mr. Chairman, I can put this matter straight in three or four words. What I understand you to take exception to is the system on which the accounts are based.

The Chairman—To the principle.

Captain Hancock—And what I said—what I meant to convey at all events—was that the principle of the accounts had been approved by the Bench, and that they had passed a complimentary resolution regarding accounts prepared on that principle. The principle I believe was exactly the same then as now, though it is possible the accounts gave more details then than now. But you will remember that in 1867 the Bench referred the accounts to the Finance Committee, and we explained every item in our report. Last year the Bench referred the accounts to the committee for the same information, but the auditors kept them so long that we did not take them up.

The Chairman—We prefer quality to quantity in these reports.

Mr. Taylor thought they were much indebted to the Chairman for his useful criticism of the accounts, though at the same time he agreed with Captain Hancock as to the system. He thought it was essential to get a statement of their financial position—(hear, hear) —and he should be glad if the Commissioner would give them also a statement of the expenditure of the 15 lakhs loan.

Mr. Crawford said it was out of order; but he might say that the information as to the expenditure of the 15 lakhs loan was nearly ready, and it might be satisfactory to the Justices to know that closing the accounts on 30th June last they had received cash receipts in the first six months amounting to Rs. 14,94,755-1-1, and had expended Rs. 13,01,466, leaving an excess of Rs. 1,93,288-8-3 which had gone towards the reduction of the liabilities. Then as the Chairman had already shown, four lakhs had gone to the reduction of their liabilities; during the first half of this year Rs. 1,93,000 had gone towards the reduction of liabilities, and he had little doubt there would be something approaching that amount from the other half of the year. As to the account the Chairman had asked for, Mr. Maidment would prepare it. It had never been asked for previously, but it would be furnished now as soon as possible; and with regard to what Mr. Taylor requested, that would be given in the revised budget for the remaining part of the year.

Mr. Blaney said that throughout the discussion nothing had been said about the report itself, and he might now speak to some portion of the letterpress. There was one part of the Health Officer's report that had attracted his notice—he referred to the burning of the sweepings. He was glad that had been conducted on the Flats to the windward of the Byculla Club. That was a good position, for the effect on the health of the community would be well represented by those who were nearest. (A laugh.) Perhaps this subject would be more formally discussed when the report of the Officer of Health came before the Bench, but as the Chairman had led off a good discussion by his remarks, he (Mr. Blaney) might offer his opinions on this matter of importance to public health. He thought the Bench must congratulate themselves on the very great reduction of the expenditure for the disposal of this refuse; but perhaps it was their financial necessities alone that had led the Health Officer to come to the conclusion that this refuse might be turned at different parts of the town with advantage. He would say nothing about the experimental furnace he had seen at Camatcepoora, for he could make nothing of that, and thought it belonged to the Mint or some such institution; but as to the burning he would say their necessities might urge them to the system of burning and as far as he knew it was not doing any injury to public health, but still the general question of such a disposal of night soil and sweepings could not be defended, and perhaps when the matter came on for discussion the Health Officer would tell them what was the proper mode of disposal of night soil and town sweepings.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee then proceeded to read a long essay entering into the history of the Yeshwuntrao Bulwunt and Temuljee Shroff cases, but as every circumstance connected with these cases has been placed before our readers once or twice already, we do not deem it necessary to publish Mr. Nowrojee's speech, which contained nothing at all new. The reading had been received with occasional signs of impatience, and when Mr. Nowrojee had read for seventeen minutes,

Mr. Narayen Wassoodew interrupted by saying—I speak, sir, to order. The matter is that Mr. Nowrojee is referring to have been already discussed four months ago, and after the opinion of Mr. McCulloch was given on behalf of the Justices,—that there is no case for the prosecution—it is hardly necessary to take up the time of the Bench with these matters. Mr. Nowrojee seems to accuse the Clerk of the Justices, the Municipal Commissioner, and the Controller of having burked this prosecution, and I think it simply a reflection on the Justices themselves. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nowrojee—I hope Mr. Narayen will not make any speech but will simply speak to order.

Mr. Narayen—We are surely not to be compelled to sit listening to an essay for three hours.

Mr. Nowrojee—I submit I am entitled to make any remarks I like on the important subject which forms the commencement of chapter sixteen of the report.

Mr. Narayen—If every Justice is to bring an essay and read it here we will never get through. (Order, order.)

Mr. Nowrojee—I submit, Mr. Chairman, I am entitled to make these remarks on a most important subject, but if you rule otherwise I will sit down.

Mr. Mahadew Narayen Shirgaonker thought Mr. Nowrojee quite in order and that Mr. Narayen was quite out of order, though he left it to the Chairman to say. The subject was referred to in the report, and it had formed a great source of scandal in the town. People said it was a curious thing that the Clerk of the Peace, who was interested——

The Chairman—I rule that Mr. Nowrojee is in order, only I will remind him that "brevity is the soul of wit" and that the Justices have a limit to their patience. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Nowrojee—I will remark, sir, that I will study that as much as possible. (Roars of laughter.) I was going to refer to the discovery of the Goozerathi account books in the celebrated safe in the Municipal Commissioner's office, and this is a list of the books discovered. It is very strange they were not discovered when the money was found. This safe seems to have some magical powers that must have disclosed things that were not visible at one time.

Mr. Nowrojee then proceeded to read the remaining portion of his speech. He concluded as follows:—

Under these circumstances the Bench will feel convinced that the abandonment of the charge against the shroff is attributable not to insufficiency of proof or want of diligence on my part, but to the reprehensible conduct of Mr. Crawford in obstinately persisting in his original statement that the shroff did not keep any books nor was he required to keep any—a statement which is totally unfounded, and disproved by the large body of unimpeachable and trustworthy evidence which I collected and furnished to Mr. Leathes.

Dr. Joynt—It appears to me, sir, we are again met for the non-transaction of business. I regret to say I was present when we heard all this before, and it was much more eloquently delivered then because it was delivered extempore. (Laughter.) We heard it in those deep tones of high-wrought indignation with which counsel for the defence impugns the evidence of the opposite side; and we heard it in the highest falsetto. We heard the Commissioner's name on every note in the gamut:—a victim must be found it appears, and now we have Mr. Maidment brought up much in the same way. I do not raise my voice here to clear the guilty or to varnish crime, but I think it is a great waste of public time to hear all this—the animus of which cannot be mistaken. (Hear, hear.) As for this Yeshwuntrao, when there are tangible facts on which men of common sense can go, let us take a common sense mode of using them, but to sit here for forty minutes and hear an essay—as one gentleman has called it—is what I really think the Bench should not endure. (Applause.) To much of the language used by the last speaker one might very fairly take exception, but as the thing has become a platitude of course I shall lightly on our ears. (Hear, hear.) It appears to me that as men of common sense having unimpeachable evidence—is that what you call it?—(Mr. Nowrojee—Yes, sir,)—of the fact that we are *in debt*, our business is to try to get out of it, and not to find a victim. (Hear, hear.) Let us try to find the money and not a victim. (Hear, hear.) A victim won't pay! (Hear, hear, and laughter.) What we want is ready cash. I submit these remarks, with due respect to the last speaker and with proper respect to the Bench, as a protest against such waste of our time. (Applause.)

Mr. Nowrojee—I spoke against crime in the cause of justice. A great criminal has escaped, and it is a great scandal. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mahadew Narayen Shirgaonker remarked that Dr. Joynt advised them to leave the culprit and let them find out the money, but he thought if Dr. Joynt had been robbed of Rs. 40,000 by his butler he would not have acted on that argument. In this case, however, it was money which belonged to the ratepayers, which did not touch Dr. Joynt's pocket, and therefore he could use any language he liked.

Dr. Joynt—Then this gentleman assumes I am not a ratepayer! (Laughter.)

Mr. Aitken—I think there is very considerable dissatisfaction in the native town on this subject—("No, no,")—and I think in many things Mr. Nowrojee is to be defended. For instance, I state what is a fact, that really Mr. Crawford threatened to have Mr. Nowrojee removed from the Bench for what he did in this matter. I believe that is a fact which Mr. Crawford can hardly deny—(laughter)—at least Mr. Nowrojee has said so, and Mr. Sorabjee Shaporjee has also said so, and I think no laughter can get over that. I think there is another very unsatisfactory matter:—it has been stated in the High Court by a witness there that Yeshwuntrao Balwunt publicly asserted that he lent Mr. Crawford money, and perhaps Mr. Crawford will deny that. (Oh, oh.) I think it ought to be denied by Mr. Crawford directly——

Mr. Crawford—I rise to a point of order. I used strong language before, and now I will have to use very strong language indeed. The witness said nothing of the kind.

Here some confusion arose, in the course of which,

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee said to the Chairman—Mr. Aitken has alluded to what Yeshwuntrao said in the High Court and called on Mr. Crawford to deny it. I ask whether he is in order when he refers to matters out of doors, and calls upon Mr. Crawford to deny these statements. I think it is not to be tolerated.

Mr. Crawford—If you will allow me to explain, Mr. Aitken has said that a witness stated that Yeshwuntrao said he lent me money. He did not say that, and the statement or insinuation is a falsehood. He did not state that, I say that distinctly. What the witness did say was that he, the plaintiff himself, a rich banker, had lent money to the Municipal Commissioner; and so the man did. Acting as a large and respectable soucar he lent a sum of money which was part of the large sums of 30 or 40 lakhs for which, as the Bench knows, I made myself responsible for the Bench,—and I consider the conduct of the man who has just sat down has been cowardly and false in a degree. (Cries of "order, order; chair, chair," in the midst of which Mr. Aitken rose to get a hearing, but was received with renewed cries of order.)

The Chairman said—I cannot allow personal altercations in this way, and returning to what we have already determined we should not have. I must say, Mr. Aitken, I think it was a pity you should have made the remarks you did, and I sympathize with Mr. Crawford in his natural indignation at such a slur being cast on him: we cannot allow this discussion to go further in this way. The Bench cannot hear you or any other man on this point and will not allow you to go further. (Applause.)

Mr. Narayen Wassoodew—I will with your permission——

Mr. Aitken, whose rising was greeted with cries of "order, order," said—Will you allow me to say I wish to apologize most amply. Repeated calls for order.)

The Chairman—The sense of the meeting is that you must sit down.

Mr. Aitken—I am going to apologize to Mr. Crawford; I am sure nothing can give me greater pleasure than Mr. Crawford's declaration. I assure you I have been talked to about it in Bombay—(interruption)—I give you my word of honour I am very happy to hear Mr. Crawford's denial of it——

The Chairman—I can't hear you any more on this point, Mr. Aitken.

Order was here restored and Mr. Narayen moved the following resolution, which has seconded by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee—"That the Finance Committee be requested to be good enough to report on the accounts for 1868 after receipt of the auditors' report."

When the Chairman had read this motion,

Mr. Aitken again rose and said—I just wish to withdraw the observations I made and to express my sorrow that I should have made them, but these rumours have been repeated to me so often, that I can say nothing has given me greater pleasure than to extract from Mr. Crawford this denial, which every friend of his will be glad to hear. (Order, order.)

Captain Hancock—I think there is only one opinion among the gentlemen of this Bench as to the disgraceful nature of the speech Mr. Aitken has just made. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee—And I can say that these remarks and peculiar opposition by Mr. Aitken to the Commissioner are properly understood by the Bench, and I think I am doing him a favour by telling him what the Bench think of his opposition caused by his impression that he owes his removal from the Municipality to Mr. Crawford. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman here restored ordered and asked whether anybody had any remark to make on the report.

Mr. Taylor—If I am in order I would ask what escaped my memory when previously speaking. There is a very strange paragraph in chapter III. of the report, where it states—"Should cholera again visit us with its former virulence we should have only a few native practitioners to aid us, and no hospital accommodation whatever for the cholera patients." Now if this goes forth to the world it seems very scandalous, but I have been told by Dr. Hunter, the Principal of the College, that he has offered to take in as many patients as were sent to him; and there was not so much of this cholera we heard of—a good deal of it was humbug you know. (A laugh.)

Dr. Joynt—In that aggregate of anomalous structures, the European General Hospital, there is I may mention a place for the treatment of any Europeans struck with cholera.

Mr. Crawford—I think what I have stated is strictly in accordance with fact. I said it is disgraceful to the city of Bombay that there is no special accommodation for cholera patients; and I say it is disgraceful. I have no hesitation in saying so, and I say accommodation in other institutions for patients to the extent of 100 is not adequate accommodation for the population of Bombay. I say that we ought to have accommodation for 500. Dr. Hunter addressed me on this subject.

Mr. Taylor said he had spoken to Dr. Hunter, and it struck him also on reading the report.

Mr. Crawford said Dr. Hunter had also addressed him on this subject. The medical gentlemen in town had done their best, but he was of opinion the present state of matters was disgraceful, and that they ought to insist on getting separate accommodation for cholera patients.

Dr. Joynt—But you are going to cancel cholera at Bombay by your sanitation, and so we won't require the accommodation. (Laughter).

Mr. Blaney remarked that the separate hospital system was generally recognized, and if that was the view the Commissioner took the remark was quite fair.

Mr. Crawford—That is the view.

Mr. Taylor remarked that still there was accommodation in town for cholera patients, whereas the report made it appear as if there was none whatever.

THE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Chairman said he had only to add that the report of his committee would be in the hands of the Justices in a few days, and he hoped the report of Mr. Wood's committee would soon be ready, for Mr. Crawford would have to prepare his budget on a new principle, and it was only right he should have time to do so.

Mr. Wood did not see why the Chairman should single out the report of his committee from the others as being necessary on an early date. He had heard only a few days ago that one of the committees with which the Chairman was connected had only got to work, and he did not see why he should be pulled up in this way; the report was far from being ready yet, but if the budget was to hang on it they would see what they could do.

The Chairman said he might mention that one thing his committee strongly recommended was a change of the financial year, and if that were to be agreed to then it would be necessary for Mr. Crawford to prepare an interregnary budget for January, February, and March, and give in his budget for the year in April. That would be cotemminous with the financial year of Government, and there were a good many reasons why it should be assimilated; but that would be a matter for after consideration.

Dr. Lumsdaine wished to ask whether the committee of which he was a member was to discuss the Building Act, because, if so, it would be a very long time before their report woul be ready.

The Chairman thought the committee could not embrace too wide a subject, and that they should consider that Act if they could bring it within sanitation.

Dr. Lumsdaine replied that of course the Building Act could be considered as affecting sanitation in ventilation and otherwise.

The meeting then adjourned.

AN INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION.

[redacted] contains a list of the three [redacted]ows of Sirdars, and honorary [redacted]irdars are for rank and precedence [redacted]s having statutary privileges under the [redacted]f the Elphinstone Code. We observe thr[redacted]ow of the late Keshava Ramchandra Jog[redacted]ars in the second class as an honorary Sirdar. Along with these lists is a statement of widows of privileged persons in the Deccan. In the column of remarks, it is entered "reported by the Collector of —— to be of good character." We are of course not gifted with the official spectacles, and cannot therefore see why a good character certificate should be published to the world in the cases of these three ladies only. Is it put by way of contrast? If so, it is mischievous; if otherwise, it is unmeaning and useless, and ought to be left out.—*Native Opinion.*

A CONTRAST.

The *Madras Jurist* for the current month contains a full report of a case decided by the Sadar Court of Travancore before Mr. Sadasiva Pillay, Chief Justice and his three colleagues giving an important ruling on Section 244 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The report shows how well the Chief Court at Travancore is constituted. The Chief Justice belongs, we believe, to the Madras uncovenanted service, and the third and fourth Judges, to the Elphinstone College and the University of Madras. The contrast between this and the break-down of the Sadar Adawlat of Baroda is very painful and humiliating. If the escape of the Baroda Minister's favourite Lalloo Asharam with a simple fine as a punishment for the atrocious deed with which he has been charged be true, it is simply discreditable to the Gaekwar, but it is more so to the British Government who are supposed to have a well-paid representative at his court to watch and advise on every and all subjects connected with the State.—*Native Opinion.*

QUICK PASSAGES.

The ship Tenasserim, Captain Thos. C. Potts, which has just arrived at Calcutta, has made one of the most remarkable passages to England and back on record. She sailed from Calcutta on 16th January last, with a cargo of 2,308 tons on board. Her draft was 22ft. 2in. Two days later she left the Sandheads, and after a voyage of 88 days, she arrived at Liverpool on 15th April. Here she took in cargo to the extent of 2,000 tons, making her draft of water 21 feet 2in., and sailed on May 12th on her return to Calcutta. She reached the Sandheads on 5th August after a passage of 84 days. The voyage, including the detention in Liverpool, was thus made in 6 months and 17 days, or, if allowance be made for the shortness of February as a month, in 6 months and 14 days.

A few vessels have made a shorter run out than the Tenasserim, but we do not remember the name of any vessel which has made the double voyage, including a detention of nearly a month in port, in a shorter period. —*Englishman.*

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY CHARITIES.

There are few endowed charities in India so useful and so economically managed as those founded by the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and managed by a punchayet of twelve Parsees. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Lady Avabye, his wife, set apart Rs. 3,00,000 and twenty shares in the Bank of Bengal, to which the Parsee punchayet added thirty-five shares more, for the education of poor and other Parsee children, and in otherwise mitigating the evils of poverty and the ills consequent on infirmity and old age amongst the Parsee community. The income is divided into 400 shares, 180 of which are devoted to the support of the boys' and girls' or schools in Bombay, 70 to those in Surat, Nowsari, Udwada, Broach, Bulsar, Bilimora, and Tarapur, and 150 to charities for the poor and aged, defraying the marriage and funeral expenses of the indigent, &c., in Bombay, Surat, and other places. The Government of India are the trustees, and pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on three lakhs. The twelve boys' schools, eight girls' schools, and two girls' classes give instruction to 1,569 boys and 1,107 girls, or 2,676 Parsee youth.—*Friend of India.*

SIR BARNES PEACOCK.

Native Opinion assumes a little too much when it says—"A silly paragraph has been going the round of our English contemporaries to the effect that the contemplated retirement of the Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta has something to do with the recent contempt case in which the *Englishman* newspaper, unfortunately for its fame, so narrowly escaped the apotheosis of martyrdom. We are not sure whether those concerned in the circulation of the paragraph intended to deceive themselves or to deceive others; but in any case the circumstance serves to show to what level the Anglo-Indian journals could descend when they are bent on enjoying the luxury of private spleen." We doubt whether any one in Calcutta even seriously believes that the rumoured retirement of Sir Barnes Peacock has any connection with the *Englishman's* case. The only paragraph we have seen hinting at such a connection as possible was one in the "Week" of the *Englishman's Weekly Journal*, but it seemed rather intended to amuse than to express a serious opinion. It was natural on hearing the rumour (which has yet to be confirmed, and may never be) to associate it with the earlier report that Sir Barnes was ill.

THE MUNICIPALITY.

(*Native Opinion.*)

The discussions at the last meeting of the Justices serve to show that their Worships have not yet done with the subject of those interminable accounts. Mr. Chapman's exposition is masterly and ought to lead to a wholesome reformation in the system of keeping accounts. The personalities which so pertinaciously crop up in the debate now pall on our attention. Those of our native friends in the Bench who are so laudably anxious not to allow the past to be buried in oblivion without knowing "the reason why" from the Commissioner will now do well to remember that conventionality generally ignores a good deal which strict criticism likes to sift to the bottom. It ought now to be their policy to break with the past altogether and to reserve their energies to improve the present regime—above all they should see that we get full money-worth for our money in the shape of good sanitation. The Municipality has a good many irons in the fire—but we would advise it when driving a team not to put too many horses abreast. From personal experience, we must say that more attention could be paid to the cleansing of our streets and gutters—to the carting away of scavenging—to insisting on the observance of sanitary rules in the poorer quarters, and to many other subjects which, though little in themselves, are likely on that very account to escape attention. Let Mr. Crawford divest himself of his markets and other hobbies, and see that the broom and the basket are energetically plied that the future growth of Bombay is made compatible with sanitary principles—and we would be willing to vote for an Act of oblivion for all his past doings—if he should require such an incentive to his future proceedings. The less of empty writing and talk by himself and his subordinates the better for the public.

FREE ADMISSION TO GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The *Bombay Educational Record* publishes the following:—

Poona, Office of the Director of Public Instruction, 7th July 1869.

To the Educational Inspector, Central Division.

Sir,—Three years ago Sir A. Grant, in writing of one of the principal High Schools, used the expression "the usual deduction of twenty-five per cent. free students." Last March, Major Waddington directed that all exhibitioners attached to High Schools should be considered free students. It is open, therefore, to head masters to add these to the previous twenty-five per cent. of free students.

2. In some cases exhibitions are awarded by proficiency, and in such cases the children of rich parents are actually paid a premium for going to school. Even when exhibitions are held on the claim of poverty, it does not necessarily follow that because a boy has obtained an exhibition he should *ipso facto* be excused the fee. He may be able to pay the fee by means of the exhibition.

3. Numerous free admissions to schools of higher education are bad for the schools and bad for the scholars. Every school is entitled to credit for its full fees, and, properly speaking, the only free admissions should be by exhibitions gained by merit in the schools of a lower grade.

4. I direct, therefore, in supersession of all previous orders, that twenty per cent. of free admissions shall be considered the maximum in Government schools, and that exhibitioners shall not be considered as *ipso facto* either more or less eligible for remission of fee than other scholars. Poverty, with some consideration of merit and good conduct, is the only legitimate ground of exemption.

5. In schools were the free students are now in excess of twenty per cent. the number should be reduced to that proportion as vacancies occur.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

J. B. Peile,
Director of Public Instruction

MABEL GREY.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes—"Miss Mabel Grey has been hanging out at the Castle Hotel at Windsor, acting at the theatre, receiving visitors (one of whom, a noble Duke, left a cheque for £100 after a morning call), and running up a large bill. Her visiting list threatened to grow to such a length that she was obliged at last to intimate, to the keen disappointment of several younger sons, that nothing under a Viscount could be admitted. I believe she was much pained at having to come to this resolution, but her duty to society and herself rendered it imperative. The landlord of the Castle expresses himself much honoured at the preference given to his hotel, but at the same time is rather scandalized at the fair noble's goings-on. Town is emptying fast, and the only crowd you see now is at Cremorne."

MR. SHRIPAD BABAJI THAKUR.

(*Bombay Educational Record*).

We think Mr. Shripad Babaji Thakur, the "rejected candidate" at the last Civil Service competition, whose case has excited so much interest both here and in England, very ill-advised to commit himself to the following statements, which we find in his memorial to the Civil Service Commissioners, reprinted in a late number of the *Indu Prakash*:—

"That Shripad Babaji Thakur upon matriculation at the University made for himself no declaration of his age, nor was required to do so, and that he was and is ignorant of the statement of age made on his behalf. That there was much looseness in the practice concerning entries of this kind."

We can only account to ourselves for the first statement by supposing that Mr. Shripad uses the word "declaration" in some technical sense, as equivalent to "solemn declaration" or "declaration on oath;" for nothing can be more certain than that Mr. Shripad did sign a printed letter of application to the Registrar of the University requesting permission to present himself at the then ensuing Matriculation Examination, and that his signature to this letter was written on a line which was the first of a dozen lines, and that the remaining eleven lines were filled up with particulars of his birthplace, birthday, father's occupation, and other information required for statistical purposes by the University. This information must have been filled in by himself or under his directions, and his signature on the first line must certainly be regarded as covering with its sanction all that followed.

But "there was much looseness in the practice concerning entries" of age. This is a point on which there is much misapprehension. The facts are these. Up to the year 1863 the University, in the list of particulars already alluded to required to be given in by each candidate, only asked the "age." The vagueness of this requirement was found in course of time considerable inconvenience, in consequence of the different methods of reckoning age employed by natives and Europeans. In the year 1864, accordingly, the University substituted for the indefinite entry "age" the sufficiently definite one of "birthday according to Christian or native chronology." A native youth might be called sixteen or only fifteen according to the method of reckoning employed, but he could hardly have two birthdays. Now Mr. Shripad matriculated in the year 1864, and *in that year the improved form was in use.*

THE LOSS OF THE ALFRED STORER.

A court of enquiry into the loss of the British ship Alfred Storer, Captain Cubitt, in Sunda Straits, on 15th June, was held by Lieut. Burn, marine magistrate, and Lieut. W. Tregidgo, of H. M. S. Rinaldo, on the 5th instant. The finding of the court was that the ship had been lost through the negligence of the captain, and his certificate was suspended for twelve months.—*Straits Observer*, July 16.

AN AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTARY SCANDAL.

(*Melbourne Argus.*)

Another Parliamentary scandal has arisen, in which the names of three members of the Legislative Assembly are mixed up. It is said that they were promised a sum of £500 by a squatter in the Western district, for assisting him by means of a dummy to obtain possession of a valuable section of land situated on his run. The statement has been denied by the members interested, but a Parliamentary enquiry will be demanded, and it is difficult to see how it can be refused. At present, as the matter is still to a certain extent *sub judice*, we offer no opinion upon it.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

An embassy is to leave Japan shortly for Bawaii. Nothing of importance has transpired in Japan during the fortnight.

Prince Kung is reported to have declined according an interview to the Duke of Edinburgh if he goes to Peking.

The recall of Mr. Ross Browne, U.S. Minister for China, has caused much regret in American circles. Mr. B. was a staunch anti-Burlingameite.

A renewal of the rebellious outbreak at Soochow is said to be apprehended.

Ting Futai has memorialized the Emperor that foreign steamers be used to carry the grain tribute in place of junks.

Freshets have taken place at Foochow. At Hankow the river has risen higher than has ever been known in recent years. At Kewkiang similar floods have occurred.

Customs rules regarding the search of passengers' baggage have been promulgated.

The P. & O. Company's steamers have resumed running between Shanghai and Nagasaki.

The Shanghai church is finished, but the builder will not hand it over until paid.

Many complaints are made about the lightships off Shanghai.

At a meeting of the Hongkong Association on the 8th instant any comment upon British policy in China was formally repudiated by a two-third vote.

The Hongkong, Macao and Canton Steamboat Company have declared a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The half yearly report is very favourable.

Emigration to California is largely increasing. No means have been devised by the local government to prevent the despatch of women for purposes of prostitution.

A book post has been established between Hongkong and Australia.—*Overland China Mail*, July 22.

THE MINERAL TREASURES OF AUSTRALIA.

(*Melbourne Argus*, July 17.)

A new rush has taken place within the last fortnight to Green Gully, near Middleton Creek, about eight miles south of Fryerstown, the prospectors (two parties) having obtained gold in very remunerative quantities, one party, from J. Butler's 42nd section block, and the other party from a place near that block. The sinking is about thirty feet, through loose alluvial soil and gravel, very wet, requiring close timbering, and resting on a pipeclay bottom. Two parties who have bottomed have averaged at least at the rate of £20 per man per week. The gold is very lumpy, nuggets from half an once to eight ounces being obtained. The district mining surveyor is of opinion that the rush will prove of considerable importance, and give an impetus to alluvial and quartz prospecting in the locality, no doubt comprising the whole tract of auriferous country between Vaughan, Holcombe, and Glenlyon.

A discovery of copper ore in the Ballarat district that will probably pay for working, opens up another prospect of mining industry that will no doubt be well followed up by enterprising speculators. Excellent specimens of nearly pure copper have been found in the works of the Rodney Company. This is not the first time that copper has been found in Ballarat, and it is, of course, possible that it may not exist in any important quantity in the Rodney Company's mine, but such indications as exist there have a better chance now of being well tested than they would have had in earlier days. While immense masses of pure copper have been discovered in many parts of the world, the bulk of the mineral has been derived from the yellow copper ore or copper pyrites, and as the metal is worth about £90 the ton, the indications in the Rodney Company's ground may pay for following up further. Traces of copper have also been discovered near Linton. At Spring Vale, about three and a half miles from Linton, Mr. Smith Tibbet and a co-operative company have a lease of 100 acres, on which some prospecting operations have been going on, and besides the finding of topazes and other crystals, distinct ores of copper have been met with in the leasehold. A company has been formed for the purpose of well testing the ground, and from the reports it would appear that there is a fair field for mining enterprise in the locality in question, whether for copper or gold, to say nothing about precious stones.

Wonders still reveal themselves, on Ballarat, and do not seem to be in a hurry to cease. The ground of the Nightingale Company, which lies between Dovetonstreet and the creek known as the Yarrowee now affords us another instance of the very large treasures which the miners of eight or ten years ago left behind them. Since striking the washdirt, it has been proved to be a very heavy reef wash, of considerable richness, and a bore put up last week 103 feet a head of the last jump-up broke through into wash again four feet over head, the richness of which may be guessed when one pennyweight and a half of gold was got from the dirt that came down. They have now proved the wash 160 feet in one direction and over 200 in another. How long it may continue to extend to one knows. This has caused the great demand for the shares, which have advanced to a very high figure.

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BANKS.

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Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital £3,200,000
Paid up Capital 3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—Paris.

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London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.
Agents in Ireland. { The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

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These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

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Do.	6 do.	4
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EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1869.

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To Architects, Builders, &c.—The Subscribers offer for Sale about 2,800 square feet of Messrs. Arrowsmith's Parquet Flooring, just arrived, per ship British Admiral. The pattern can be seen